The SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

[Numb. 1969] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1773.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by T. POWELL & Co. Printers to the Honourable the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the EXCHANGE.

To the PUBLIC.

IN Conformity to a Promiſe given in our laſt, we are now to lay before our Readers every Particular, relative to the *unprecedented* Confinement of T. Powell, one of the Printers of this Gazette, who was committed to the Common Jail of Charles-Town, on Tueſday the 31ſt of Auguſt, upon a Warrant ſigned by the Preſident of His Majeſty's Council, dated in the Upper Houſe of Aſſembly, for having (as appears upon the Face of the ſaid Warrant) "acknowledged himſelf "to be the Printer and Publiſher of the South-Carolina Ga-"zette, No. 1966, &c. in which Paper was printed a *Proteſt*, ſubſcribed by John Drayton, and William Henry Drayton, *(a)* —and of his Diſcharge, upon a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, on Friday the 3d. Inſtant.

We ſhall only premiſe, that, when the Printers were applied to, by the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, one of the Proteſters, to publiſh the ſame, they had no Idea, that His Majeſty's Council here could poſſibly be endued with the Powers and Privileges which the *Engliſh* Conſtitution hath veſted in the Houſe of Lords, conſequently, that the publiſhing any of the Proceedings of that Board, without Leave, could be deemed a Breach of Privilege or Contempt, or ſubject them to any Cenſure or Penalty—much leſs, that they could be reſtrained from, or puniſhed for, printing any *Proteſts* whatever, they being *Diſſents to*, of Courſe not *Parts of*, the Proceedings *againſt* which they are made, and underſtood to be the Property of the Proteſters. Upon theſe Principles, and as no Printer here had ever before been called to anſwer, for publiſhing any Parts of the Proceedings of either Governor, Council, or Aſſembly, from whatever Hands received, and that they did not mean to give Offence, Mr. Drayton's Requeſt was readily complied with. Upon the ſame Principles, the following Proceedings of the Council are laid before our Readers, as we find them publiſhed, *by Order*, in Mr. Wells's and Mr. Crouch's Papers.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the UPPER-HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1773.

ORDERED,

THAT the following PROCEEDINGS of this Houſe be printed in the GAZETTES publiſhed by Mr. *Wells* and Mr. *Crouch*. JAMES SIMPSON, *Clerk*.

In the UPPER-HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, the 31ſt Day of AUGUST, 1773.

MR. Chief-Juſtice moved the Houſe, that the Journals of this Houſe on the 26th and 27th Days of Auguſt, Inſtant, ſhould be read; and the ſame being read;

A Motion was made, that Part of a News-Paper, called, *The South-Carolina Gazette*, No. 1966, printed by T. Powell & Co. at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, ſhould be read;

And the ſame being read,

Ordered, That T. Powell do attend this Houſe immediately:

And the ſaid T. Powell attending, was examined, if he was the Printer and Publiſher of the South-Carolina Gazette, No. 1966? He anſwered, That he was.

He was then aſked, By what Authority he preſumed to print, as an Article of News in his Paper, a Matter purporting to be Part of the Proceedings of this Houſe on the 26th Day of Auguſt, Inſtant? To which he replied, *(b)* That the Copy of the Matter there printed, was delivered to him by the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, Eſq; one of the Members of this Houſe, who deſired him to print the ſame.

It was thereupon moved, and

Reſolved, That Thomas Powell, who has this Day, at the Bar of this Houſe, acknowledged himſelf to be the Printer of the News-Paper, called, *The South-Carolina Gazette*, No. 1966, containing Part of the Proceedings of this Houſe, on Thurſday the 26th Inſtant, without the Order or Leave of this Houſe, hath been thereby guilty of a high Breach of the Privilege and a Contempt of this Houſe.

A Motion was then made, and

Ordered, That the ſaid Thomas Powell ſhould be taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Armt, to anſwer the Matter of the ſaid Charge.

The ſaid Thomas Powell was brought to the Bar accordingly, in Cuſtody, and being again informed of the ſaid Charge againſt him, and that the Houſe deſired to hear what he could ſay in Exculpation of the ſaid Charge; he was heard thereupon: *(c)*

And then he was directed to be taken from the Bar.

The Honourable William-Henry Drayton, thereupon, in his Place, acknowledged, that he was the Perſon who ſent the Copy of that Part of the Journals, which was printed in the ſaid News Paper, to the Printer to be publiſhed, but that he had no Intention to affront the Houſe by ſo doing, and he was ſorry to find that the Houſe had taken Diſpleaſure at the ſame.

Reſolved, That Thomas Powell, who hath this Day been adjudged, by this Houſe, to have been guilty of a high Breach of the Privilege, and a Contempt of this Houſe, be *for his ſaid Offence* committed to the Common Gaol of Charles-Town; and that His Honour, the Preſident of this Houſe, do iſſue his Warrants accordingly.

Before putting the Queſtion, the Honourable William-Henry Drayton claimed Leave to enter his Diſſent and Proteſt, if the ſaid Queſtion ſhould be carried.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the UPPER-HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, the 3d Day of September, 1773.

ORDERED,

THAT the following PROCEEDINGS of this Houſe be printed in the GAZETTES publiſhed by Mr. *Wells* and Mr. *Crouch*. JAMES SIMPSON, *Clerk*.

In the UPPER-HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, the 31ſt Day of AUGUST, 1773.

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe, Until this Day, there has not been any Order, Rule, or Reſolve of this Houſe, againſt the Publication of what this Houſe may deem its Proceedings. And although in many Inſtances, Parts of the Proceedings of both Houſes of Aſſembly have been printed, under the Article of NEWS; without any Order from either Houſe; yet hitherto, the Printers have not, in any Inſtance, been called to anſwer for ſuch Conduct.

Becauſe, As in the preſent Inſtance, the Printer has not made any Miſrepreſentation of what had been tranſacted in this Houſe, *and has not even made any Remark*; ſo I humbly conceive he does not deſerve any Puniſhment whatſoever. For, I do not know of any Inſtance where a Printer has been puniſhed by the Houſe of Lords in Great-Britain, for having *only publiſhed a Proteſt*.—One *(d)* of the Inſtances quoted in the Debate, and laid down as a Caſe in Point, being in my Opinion void of all Foundation. For *Binley was not committed by the Houſe of Lords, as was erroneouſly inſiſted upon, for having printed a Proteſt; but he was committed by the Court of King's-Bench, for refuſing to give Bail to anſwer Interrogatories upon Oath, upon a Charge of having printed a Libel againſt the ſaid Court.*

Becauſe, As the Printer, upon his Examination, did declare to this Houſe, *that when he printed the Proceedings in Queſtion, he only did, as Printers have always been accuſtomed to do: That, in doing ſo, he did not mean any Harm to this Houſe.* Therefore I am of Opinion, that in a free Country, ſuch an Acknowledgment and Contrition expreſſed by a free Man, ought to have been deemed a ſufficient Atonement for an Act, which he did not know *was penal*, until it was declared to be ſo *poſt Factum*.

Becauſe, I am of Opinion that, a Printer's publiſhing the Proteſts of any Members of this Houſe, eſpecially by their Deſire, and without any Remarks whatſoever, *ought not* to be deemed a Violation of the Privileges of this Houſe. For, I do conceive a clear Diſtinction between a Publication of ſuch Proceedings of the Houſe, as are under the Idea of *Votes of the Houſe*; and the Publication of *only the Proteſts* of ſome of the Members, and the *Cauſes of them*.—I apprehend that, *a Proteſt is a Witneſs*, the very Meaning of the Word, of the Propriety of the Conduct of the proteſting Members; and as it is the public Juſtification of his Conduct, ſo in common Juſtice to the Party, it cannot be too publickly made known. Therefore, as it is the very Nature of a Proteſt, that the Diſſent and Reaſons ſhould be known, ſo they cannot be more generally made known, than by printing them in a Gazette. And as the very Proteſt in Queſtion ſays it was made, "*leſt we ſhould be thought* "*to have meditated, or even to have countenanced a Meaſure* "*ſo fatal to the Freedom of our Country*," ſo unleſs the Proteſt was publiſhed, it is evident, the main and expreſs Purpoſe of it could not be accompliſhed. Therefore, as the Proteſt was entered with Leave, and remained upon the Journals approved by this Houſe, ſo, in my Opinion, an Implication muſt neceſſarily follow that, the Purpoſe of it ought, by a natural Conſequence, *and as a Matter of Courſe, to be fulfilled.* Thus in my Opinion, there was a *clearly implied Leave from the Houſe*, for the Publication of the Proteſt and the Cauſe of *it*.

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON.

WEDNESDAY, the 1ſt Day of SEPTEMBER, 1773.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will To-morrow take into their Conſideration the Proteſt entered by the Honourable William-Henry Drayton.

THURSDAY, the 2d Day of SEPTEMBER, 1773.

His Honour the Preſident informed the Houſe, that this Morning, at about ten Minutes paſt eight o'Clock, he had received, by the Door-keeper of this Houſe, a verbal Meſſage from Mr. Lowndes, informing him, that he, together with Mr. Powell, had iſſued a Habeas Corpus to remove before them the Body of THOMAS POWELL, who was committed by this Houſe for a Breach of Privilege and a Contempt: That he had returned for Anſwer, That it was the firſt Notice he had heard of it; that he could not attend, but had no Doubt of the Juſtice of thoſe Magiſtrates: Which Anſwer the Door-keeper, being called in, informed the Houſe, he had delivered to Mr. Lowndes.

Notice being taken, that in a printed Paper, intitled, *The South-Carolina Gazette Extraordinary*, dated this Day, No. 1967, printed by T. Powell, were contained, as an Article of News, ſome Paragraphs purporting to be Part of the Proceedings of this Houſe on the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, it was on Motion

Reſolved, That the South-Carolina Gazette Extraordinary of this Day, No. 1967, printed by T. Powell & Co. contains a *(e)* Proteſt purporting to be Proceedings of this Houſe; which, as

---

(a) CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 30.

The following PROTEST was made in the UPPER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY on Thurſday laſt, upon the previous Queſtion being reſolved in the Negative, whether the Bill for making it Felony to counterfeit the Paper Currency of the Colonies, be read a third Time.

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe, We conceive the Refuſal to comply with the main Queſtion, will be miſinterpreted without Doors, into a Deſign to reject the Bill—that it will occaſion ſevere Reflections on the Deſigns of this Houſe—that the Delay to put the Queſtion, will occaſion a further Diſunion of the two Houſes—and that it will be detrimental to the King's Service, and the Public Good.

Becauſe, When a Bill has been regularly brought into this Houſe, it ought not, without good Reaſons, to be kept off from being brought to a Determination.

Becauſe, Although the Bill is highly expedient for the Service of America, it has been treated with ſo little Reſpect, that the previous Queſtion has been reſolved in the Negative, even without one Argument or Reaſon given for ſuch a Proceeding.

Becauſe therefore, We do not apprehend there is any ſound political Reaſon, and indeed we do not know of any, to delay reading the Bill.

Becauſe, We are unwilling to be thought Promoters of ſuch a Delay, probably too upon a Principle, that, in the preſent Conjuncture of Affairs, when a Seſſion of Aſſembly will terminate ſeveral Laws, unleſs eſpecially continued, this Houſe ought not to paſs any Bills, however neceſſary to the Public, becauſe the Commons Houſe has not, thus early in the Seſſion, ſent up Bills to continue ſuch Laws as we may chuſe to preſerve from expiring with a Seſſion.

Becauſe, We are of Opinion, ſuch a Conduct would tend to deſtroy the Freedom of the General Aſſembly: For, as when the General Duty Act was made, its Duration was limited to the End of this Seſſion; ſo the Principle of not paſſing any Laws, till this Act ſhall be revived, would be unjuſt, and of a moſt dangerous and fatal Tendency, and might appear to be calcu-ted to put a Force upon one of the independent Branches of the giſlature, to render a temporary Law perpetual, and by its nſequences, in Fact, to originate even a Money Bill.—Leſt ſhould be thought to have meditated, or even to have counte-ced, a Meaſure ſo fatal to the Freedom of our Country, We , from a Senſe of our Duty to the King, to the Public, to Ourſelves, thus made our Proteſt againſt the Delay, to the Bill making it Felony to counterfeit the Money of the inces in America.

JOHN DRAYTON.
WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON."

That *if their Honours would be pleaſed to apply to either honourable Gentlemen who had ſubſcribed their Names to it, they might be informed.*—Mr. William-Henry Dray-o was then preſent) had BEFORE informed them, delivered the Copy to the Printers, and that it had been and publiſhed at *his* Requeſt.

(c) T. Powell having been ordered to withdraw, and then called in again before the Council [which conſiſted of Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart. Attorney-General and Surveyor-General, ſitting as Preſident; the Hon. Thomas Skottowe, Secretary of the Province, and Clerk of the Aſſembly, by Patents; the Hon. Thomas-Knox Gordon, Chief-Juſtice of the Province; the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, and the Honourable Barnard Elliott] was informed, that the Houſe had adjudged that Publication, a high Breach of Privilege and a Contempt, and therefore he muſt aſk Pardon. He replied, that *he had publiſhed what they had referred to, merely as an Article of News; that he had no Intention, by that Publication, to offend the Honourable Board; that had he known it to be a Breach of Privilege, he certainly ſhould not have done it, and* IF *it was, he was* VERY SORRY *for it; that Meſſages, Speeches, and other Proceedings of the different Branches of the Legiſlature, had frequently been printed here, without Leave, and no Notice taken thereof; that even in England, very little Notice was now taken of the Practice, therefore he did not imagine, he ſhould have offended in the preſent Caſe; and that,* IF *he had erred, it was owing to his Inexperience, and he was* SORRY *for it.* Hereupon he was ordered into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Being brought in again, he was told, that he muſt *aſk Pardon*, in *direct Terms*, without any ANDS or IFS, and think himſelf treated with *great Lenity!* or he ſhould be committed to Jail. Replying, that, *as he did not know that he had committed any Fault, it was hard to confeſs himſelf guilty, and be obliged to beg Pardon; but* IF *he could be convinced, that he had been guilty of a Breach of Privilege, he ſhould be willing to aſk Pardon.* He was ſoon after conveyed to, and confined in, the Common Jail, in Conſequence of a Warrant in the following Words:

"SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the UPPER HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY *the 31ſt Day of* Auguſt, 1773.

WHEREAS THOMAS POWELL hath this Day, at the Bar of this Houſe, acknowledged himſelf to be the Printer and Publiſher of a News-Paper called the *South-Carolina* GAZETTE, Numb. 1966, dated Charles-Town, Monday, the 30th day of Auguſt, 1773, in which Paper is printed, Part of the Proceedings of this Houſe on Thurſday the 26th Day of Auguſt Inſtant, which this Houſe hath this Day reſolved to be a high Breach of Privilege, and a Contempt of this Houſe, who hath thereupon ordered, That the ſaid THOMAS POWELL ſhould be THEREFORE committed to the Common-Goal in Charles-Town, during the Pleaſure of this Houſe.

It is therefore hereby ordered, by the Houſe, that you do receive the Body of the ſaid THOMAS POWELL, herewith ſent to you, into your Cuſtody, and him ſafely in the Common-Goal to keep and detain, during the Pleaſure of this Houſe.

And for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant.

By Order of the Houſe,
EGERTON LEIGH, *Preſident*.

To ROGER PINCKNEY, Eſq; Sheriff of *Charles-Town* Diſtrict, his Deputy and Deputies, and to the Keeper of the Common-Goal in *Charles-Town*.

(d) The other Inſtance quoted, referred only to *the Commons*, in the Caſe of Wheble, for *miſrepreſenting the Speeches*, and *reflecting* on ſeveral of the Members. He refuſed to obey the Summons of the Houſe, and even diſregarded a King's Proclamation, offering a Reward for apprehending him, the Legality of which Proclamation was abſolutely denied at the Old Bailey; when the Perſon who took up the Printer was indicted for an Aſſault, and the Court did not attempt to defend it.—A very *different* Caſe from the *publiſhing a Proteſt*.

(e) This Proteſt (except a few Errors of the Preſs, particularly mentioned in another of the 2d of September) was printed *verbatim*, from the Copy delivered to Mr. Timothy, by Edward Rutledge, Eſq; who received it from Mr. Drayton, which was publiſhed by Ten o'Clock in the Morning, *more than an Hour* before any Alteration was made in it by the Council, as Mr. Drayton declares in his ſubſequent Proteſt of the 2d of September.——The following is a Copy of the ſaid Proteſt, printed in the South-Carolina Gazette Extraordinary, No. 1967.—The Public will determine, whether the Proteſt alluded to in this Reſolution, *materially* differs from the one that was publiſhed—the one that was publiſhed may perhaps be materially different from that which ſtands mutilated upon the Journals of the Houſe: But, to whom is that Fault to be attributed?—ſhall the Printer, who at moſt was guilty of a typographical Error, receive Cenſure?—or, ſhall it fall unto thoſe who altered Mr. Drayton's Proteſt, after a Copy of it had been printed, and publicly diſtributed to the Subſcribers of this Gazette?—WORDS *may be altered, but* FACTS *cannot*.

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe, Until this Day, there has not been any Order, Rule or Reſolution of this Houſe, againſt the Publication of what this Houſe may deem its Proceedings. And although, in many Inſtances, Parts of the Proceedings of both Houſes of Aſſembly have been printed, under the Article of NEWS, without any Order from either Houſe; yet hitherto, the Printers have not, in any Inſtance, been called to Account for ſuch Conduct.

Becauſe, as in the preſent Inſtance, the Printer has not made any Miſrepreſentation of what had been tranſacted in this Houſe, *and has not even made any Remark*; ſo I humbly conceive he does not deſerve any Puniſhment whatſoever. For, I do not know of any Inſtance where a Printer has been puniſhed by the Houſe of Lords in Great-Britain, *for having only publiſhed a Proteſt*.—The only Inſtance quoted in the Debate and laid down as a Caſe in Point, being in my Opinion void of all Foundation. For *Binley was not committed by the Houſe of Lords, as*

…r Journals, …as a direct …and Juſtice …, that the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, a Member of this Houſe, was inſtrumental to the Publication of the above-mentioned Proteſt.

Before putting the Queſtion, the Honourable William-Henry Drayton claimed Leave to enter his Diſſent and Proteſt.

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe, The Reſolution may ſeem to imply that I was criminally inſtrumental in the publiſhing. Indeed I do allow that I was inſtrumental, for unleſs I had made the Proteſt, which I had an undoubted Right to make, ſuch a Publication could not have exiſted, and, therefore it is, that I do allow that I was inſtrumental in the Publication; and as to the Proteſt being "therefore *falſe*," &c. it is a Matter of *Fact*, that except the Errors of the Preſs "been called to *Account*," inſtead of, called to *anſwer*; "*Binley*," inſtead of, *Bingley*; Printers *here had*," by Miſtake of the Clerk was upon the Journals, Printers *have*; "Matter of Courſe to be *publiſhed*," inſtead of, Matter of Courſe to be *fulfilled*; all other Parts of the Proteſt, publiſhed in the ſaid Paper, were literally, as were expreſſed upon the Journals of the 31ſt of Auguſt, and remained ſo till the 2d Day of September, when they were altered after Eleven o'Clock, before which time the Proteſt was publiſhed.

Becauſe, Seeing I have denied, and the Houſe has not any Proof that I ſent the Proteſt to the Printer, or ordered any Perſon to carry it, or even deſired the Printer, or any other Perſon to publiſh it, I do conceive, that the Proceedings of the Houſe in this Caſe, are arbitrary and unjuſt; in as much as they have paſſed a Cenſure, and thereby inflicted a Puniſhment, on a free Man, even although the Proceedings are not founded on any Degree of Evidence, capable to eſtabliſh a Charge in any Court of Law or Equity. For I cannot think the Rule of Evidence urged in the Debate, that "*a Man, with a bloody drawn Sword, coming out of a Houſe where there is only a Body juſt ſlain, ſhall be preſumed and deemed to be the Murderer*," is in any Degree applicable to my *having ſubmitted my Proteſt to the Judgment of ſome Friends learned, as well in the Law at, in the Law of Parliament, for their Opinion in Help to my Own; and the Proteſt being afterwards publiſhed*, that therefore, I ſhall be deemed deſerving of Puniſhment. If upon this Doctrine, without any Evidence whatſoever, a Man is puniſhable, in my Opinion, the Liberty of a Subject in this Province is precarious and but of little Value.

Becauſe, I think, that in Order to have proceeded with Juſtice, Decorum, and common Regularity, the Houſe not having any Foundation on which they can ſupport the Poſition, that the Publication was by my Authority, it ought naturally to have called the Printers to anſwer for the Publication, before it could, with any Degree of Juſtice or Decency, paſs any Cenſure whatſoever upon one of its Members.

Becauſe, In all the Proceedings of Parliament againſt the irregular Publication of their Proceedings, they have always, in the firſt Inſtance, had immediate Recourſe to the Printer.

Becauſe, I believe it to be a Circumſtance before unheard of in any Country governed by Laws protecting Engliſh Freedom, that a Free Man has been puniſhed, only upon a *bare Suſpicion* of having authorized a Publication, and that ſo violent Proceeding took Place of any Enquiry whatſoever of the Printer to anſwer for his *actual Publication*.

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON.

Ordered, That no Member of this Houſe be abſent at Ten o'Clock To-Morrow Morning.

FRIDAY, the 3d Day of SEPTEMBER, 1773.

Reſolved, on Motion, That the Honourable William Henry Drayton, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, has been guilty of a Breach of Privilege and Contempt of this Houſe, in being inſtrumental to the Publication of the Proteſt printed in the South-Carolina Gazette Extraordinary, No. 1967, publiſhed by T. Powell & Co.

Before putting the Queſtion, the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, Eſq; obtained Leave to enter his Proteſt.

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe, In the Debate it appeared that I had only publiſhed the Proteſt, by ſubmitting it *to four Gentlemen for their Opinion and Advice*; and it was allowed by His Majeſty's Attorney-General, *that ſuch a Publication was not criminal in the Eye of the Law*; yet upon *this Principle* have I been condemned as guilty of a Contempt, which Judgment, in my Opinion, is contrary to the Laws of the Land and of Parliament, and is a Violation of the Rights of the Members of this Houſe.

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON.

Mr Drayton was thereupon ordered to withdraw, which he did accordingly. *(a)*

Reſolved, That when T. Powell was before this Houſe, his whole Deportment and Behaviour manifeſted the moſt inſolent Diſreſpect, and ſo far was he from diſcovering any Contrition for his Offence, that he flatly declared that he did not know that he had committed any, and therefore thought it hard to aſk Pardon; and being informed by the Preſident, that the Houſe was of a different Opinion, he ſtill obſtinately perſiſted that he could not aſk Pardon. *(b)*

FRIDAY, the 3d Day of SEPTEMBER, 1772. P. M.

His Honour the Preſident informed the Houſe, that ſince the laſt Meeting of this Houſe, he had received the following Letter from the Honourable William-Henry Drayton, Eſq.

SIR,

IN Conſideration that the Houſe did obſerve ſo much Decorum as that they did not proceed this Day to the laſt Extremity, I conſider that ſome Return is due on my Part: I do therefore now acquaint you, that upon the Meeting of the Houſe this Afternoon, I ſhall declare the Perſon by whoſe Authority the Proteſt has been printed; and I ſhall do this the more readily, as I conceive ſuch Information will be ſatisfactory to the Houſe, and will be deemed a ſufficient Purgation from the Charge of Contempt as I underſtood during Debate. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

2 o'Clock. WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON.

Whereupon the ſaid William-Henry Drayton informed the Houſe, that he neither ſent the Proteſt to the Printers, or ordered any other Perſon to carry it, or even deſired the Printer or any other Perſon to publiſh it, and that he was informed by Mr. Edward Rutledge, that he had ſent a Copy of the Proteſt to the Printers. *(c)*

Reſolved, That the Honourable William Henry Drayton, by the above Information, has purged himſelf of the Contempt and Breach of Privilege, with which he ſtands charged by the Vote of this Houſe.

Ordered, That Roger Pinckney, Eſq; the Sheriff for Charles-Town Diſtrict, be ordered to attend this Houſe To-Morrow Morning at Ten o'Clock, and that the Clerk do ſerve him with a Copy of this Order.

Having gone through all that has been publiſhed by Order of His Majeſty's Council, we now proceed to the Steps purſued for THOMAS POWELL's Relief, and his Enlargement thereupon.

On Wedneſday, the 1ſt Inſtant, he petitioned the Hon. RAWLINS LOWNDES, and GEORGE-GABRIEL POWELL, Eſq; praying, that they would iſſue a Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, for his being brought before them: Which Prayer was granted, and the Time appointed.

On Thurſday Morning at Eight o'Clock, a numerous Concourſe of Gentlemen attending, T. POWELL was brought before their Honours, to the Court-Room in the State-Houſe; when the Writ and Warrant being produced and read, EDWARD RUTLEDGE, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, as Council for the Priſoner, aroſe, and, after having expreſſed the Pleaſure which he felt, in being called forth as the Defender of the Liberty of the Subject, and ſhewn, that there could be no Happineſs where Freedom was wanting, obſerved,

'That the Warrant, by Virtue of which the Priſoner was detained, appeared, upon the Face of it, to be a Commitment 'by the Preſident of the Council, for having publiſhed Part of 'the Proceedings of that Board, or rather a Part of the Proceedings of the *Upper Houſe* of Aſſembly, as (in his Opinion) they 'had improperly ſtiled themſelves.—That it would be neceſſary 'therefore, in order to meet the Queſtion fairly, to contend, that '*the Council in this Province, were not Men of ſuch high Conſequence, as to be allowed the Power of depriving a free Man 'of his Liberty, for what they ſhould imagine a breach of Privilege, or a Contempt*: And the Reaſon which induced him 'to deny them that Power was—Becauſe they were no Branch 'of the Legiſlature, and of Conſequence, not endued with the 'ſame Rights and Privileges as the Houſe of Lords in Great-'Britain.—That the Idea of their being a Branch of the Legiſlature, was ſo truly ridiculous, that he ſhould think it unworthy of Notice, had it not received the Sanction of the Opinion of ſeveral reſpectable Characters; and as it was thus ſupported, he ſhould not treat it with that ſovereign Contempt 'which otherwiſe it would richly deſerve, but would ſhew, from 'ſuch Arguments as his Mind could ſuggeſt, that, although they 'had for ſome Time arrogated to themſelves the Right of a 'Houſe of Lords, yet that they were deſtitute of thoſe Eſſentials 'which were neceſſary to conſtitute ſo reſpectable a Body.—That 'he could imagine of but two Ways, from which the Power that 'had been aſſumed, could derive its Force, or receive a Sanction; 'and thoſe were, either from the known and eſtabliſhed Laws of 'the Land, or, from long, nay immemorial Uſage: And if he 'was right in his Judgment, and that he was, he would call upon the moſt able Lawyer, or the moſt profound Politician, to 'deny, the Conſequence was clear, that Mr. Powell muſt be 'diſcharged; as he was warranted, from the ſtricteſt Reſearches, 'from the fulleſt Enquiry, to pronounce that there exiſted no 'Law whatever, which had given them ſo extenſive a Power.—"Have they then (proceeded he) immemorial Uſage to juſtify "the Impriſonment?—no one will be ignorant enough to aſ-"ſert it.—The Shortneſs of Time ſince the firſt Settlement "of this Country, excludes the Idea of immemorial Uſe; and "the Non-Exerciſe of ſuch a Power, during the Time, is a "ſtrong Argument in my Mind, to prove the Want of it.—"What then ſhall we make of this ſtrange Body? or what can "we think them to be? Nothing more than merely a Privy-"Council, to aſſiſt the Governor with their Advice.—Before "then we allow to thoſe Gentlemen the extenſive Power which "they have claimed, let us firſt enquire, whether they are de-"ſerving of it? and if they are not, we ſhall certainly with-"hold it. The Houſe of Lords is a permanent Body; nor de-"pendant upon the Will, or removable at the Pleaſure of the "Crown. The Council in this Province, like the Privy-Council "at Home, are entirely ſo. The Houſe of Lords have no "Right to vote at Elections—why? Becauſe the Powers of the "Conſtitution would not then be equally poiſed; the Upper "Houſe would have too great a Weight for the Security of the "State. The Members of the Council here have a Right to "vote for Members of Aſſembly—why? Becauſe they are not "looked upon to be of any Conſequence at all. The Houſe of "Lords is the balancing Power between the King and the Peo-"ple, to ſee that, on the one Hand, no Attack is made upon "the Prerogative of the Crown, and on the other, that no In-"fringement is made upon the Liberties of the Subject; and in "Caſe of either, they will lend their Conſequence to thoſe whoſe "Rights have been invaded. The Members of the Council are "a dead Weight in the Conſtitution, and ever will be ſo, as "long as their Exiſtence as a Council is dependent on the Will "of a King.——Let me now aſk, whether ſuch People as theſe "ſhall be truſted, wantonly truſted let me call it (as they have "neither Law or Uſage to warrant the Claim) with the Free-"dom of the Subject?—Shall it be in the Power of the Privy-"Council, for, as I think them nothing elſe, I can call them "by no other Name—ſhall it be in the Power of this Body, or "rather of two of the King's Officers "of his perſonal Liberty whenever they "they pleaſe? for whatever THEY ſh "of their Board?—Reaſon and Hum "I think I have clearly proved, that "which are neceſſary to conſtitute a B "I will now make one Obſervation, "unlike the Houſe of Lords in the f "ceedings, as they are in the eſſential "Bill is brought into Parliament, a "Lower Houſe, after having paſſed t "is ſent up to the Houſe of Lords, a "Approbation, it is retained.—The "is different—for, when the Council ha "to any Bill which is ſent up from th "returned to the Commons, and by th "is carried up for the Governor's aſſent "if they are no Branch of the Legiſ "Bills?—The Anſwer is ready: Bec "ſtanding Inſtruction, not to paſs any "out their Advice and Conſent, with "aſſiſt him: And whether that Aſſent, "is procured by the Governor himſelf, "of the Houſe of Aſſembly, is totally in "are to be conſidered merely as a Privy "which remains to be determined is, wh "for a Contempt? And I do boldly de "King himſelf, who has delegated to th "have, has not ſo exceſſive a Power, eve "and I believe it will be going too far, "whom a Power is delegated, can have "tenſive than him from whom the Po "Power of committing by the King in C "formerly exerciſed; but it was held to "conſtitutional and oppreſſive, that it w "in the Reign of the wicked and miſgu "hope, that lawleſs Violence will not be "Hand of Plebeian Authority, when it h "a Weed from among the Flowers of Pre

When Mr. RUTLEDGE had concluded, Juſtices, obſerved, that the Matter then l ſo important a Nature, and of ſo new a required the moſt mature Conſideration, and mined at the firſt Bluſh of the Caſe: They T. Powell, and appointed Friday Aftern for his being brought before them again.

Accordingly on Friday Afternoon, the tlemen attending being much greater than before, and the Priſoner being brought dow and Colonel Powell, delivered their Opinion obtained, as ordered to be publiſhed, with all the Hon. the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly rel ter) to the general Satisfaction of the Friends of the Conſtitution, in the following Words, *viz.*

Honourable Mr. LOWNDES.

IT appears by the Sheriff's Return of the Habeas Corpus, that the Priſoner, Thomas Powell, ſtands committed by Virtue of a Warrant, dated Aug. 31, 1773, from Sir Egerton Leigh, Preſident of the Council, ſaid to be by Order of the Upper-Houſe of Aſſembly, for that he had acknowledged himſelf to be the Printer and Publiſher of a News-Paper, called the South-Carolina Gazette, Numb. 1966, dated Charles Town, Monday the 30th Day of Auguſt, 1773, in which Paper is printed, Part of the Proceedings of that Houſe on Thurſday the 26th Day of Auguſt laſt: Which the Houſe hath adjudged to be a high Breach of Privilege, and a Contempt of the Houſe, and ordering that the ſaid Thomas Powell ſhould therefore committed to the Common-Goal of Charles-Town during the Pleaſure of the Houſe.

I am ſorry that this Matter hath come before me, and that I am obliged to decide upon the Legality of the Commitment. It involves in it a Queſtion of Conſequence. If, on the one Hand, the Commitment ſhould be deemed illegal, the Council will ſo far be deprived of a Power of Commitment for Contempt of Privilege. If, on the other Hand, the Commitment be deemed legal, the Priſoner will be reſtrained of his Liberty which is one of the greateſt Puniſhments, next to corporal, can be inflicted on the Subject. I ſhould be extremely unwilling to err either Way. I would gladly have declined the Taſk, and wiſh from my Heart, ſome abler Magiſtrate had been appointed.

From the Rank and Station I am in, and from my Connection with the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, I may be preſumed to be under ſome Bias and Prepoſſeſſion in Favour of the Houſe and its Privileges. I confeſs I am ſo; but I truſt it is not a Bias or Prepoſſeſſion; no Propenſity to exclude from a Body of Men, or any other Part of the Community, any Privileges, or Immunity whatever, which they may, upon Inquiry, be found to be entitled to. It was *inſiſted* that I ſhould grant the Habeas Corpus, that it was a Right; and it would very ill have become me, to have been obedient to ſo good and ſalutary a Law, altho' it had not been forced with ſuch penal Sanctions as it has to ſecure its Execution.

The Laws of the Land provide for the Safety of every Perſon, his Liberty, and his Eſtate. By the Great Charter it is provided, that no Freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned but by the lawful Judgment of his Equals, or by the Law of the Land. And many ſubſequent Statutes expreſſly direct that no Man ſhall be taken or impriſoned by Suggeſtion or Petition of the King, or his Council, unleſs it be by legal Indictment, or the Proceſs of the Common Law. By the Petition of Right it is Enacted, That no Freeman ſhall be impriſoned or detained without Cauſe ſhewn, to which he may anſwer according to Law. And, by the Habeas Corpus Act of the 31ſt Chap. 2 the Methods of obtaining that Writ is pointed out and enforced, by which Statutes, for the Security of the Liberty of the Subject, and expreſſly made of Force here, particularly the Habeas Corpus Act, which, by an Act of Aſſembly of this Province, paſſed in 1712, is more particularly accommodated to our Local Circumſtances, and ſome Difficulties removed that might otherwiſe have obſtructed the Execution of the Act of Law. It is in Virtue of this Provincial Law, that I am empowered to iſſue the Habeas Corpus which we did grant, and are impowered to take Cognizance of the preſent Caſe.

It appears then, that no Freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, but by the Judgment of his Peers, or by the Law of the Land. No Judgment of his Peers has been given in the preſent Caſe, againſt Mr. Powell, for Judgment by his Peers is a legal Courſe of Tryal by Jury. It remains to be inquired into, whether the Law of the Land warrants the Commitment, and conſequently Impriſonment? and if no Cauſe ſhewn, is ſufficient to authorize his Detention, or further, if his Commitment is legal, he is bailable?

Either Houſe of Parliament have, from Time to Time, exerciſed a Power of Commitment and Impriſonment, which ſeems to be a ſettled Point, confirmed by late Practice, that the Courts of Law, or Judges, will not interpoſe or intermeddle in any Caſe, ſo as to diſcharge a Priſoner committed by either Houſe, during the Sitting of Parliament. The Houſes are the only competent Judges of their own Rights, and that their Determinations are not to be re-examined by inferior Juriſdictions.

---

was erroneouſly inſiſted upon; for having printed a Proteſt; but he was committed by the Court of King's Bench, for refuſing to give Bail to anſwer Interrogatories upon Oath, upon a Charge of having printed a Libel againſt the ſaid Court.

Becauſe, As the Printer upon his Examination did declare to this Houſe, *that when he printed the Proceedings in Queſtion, he only did, as Printers here had been always accuſtomed to do; That, in doing ſo, he did not mean any Contempt to this Houſe. That, he would not have done the Act which has given Diſpleaſure, had he known that it would have violated the Privileges of this Houſe: And that IF ſuch a Proceeding did violate its Privileges, he was very ſorry for it, and was willing to aſk Pardon of this Hon. Houſe.* Therefore I am of Opinion, that in a free Country, ſuch an Acknowledgment and Contrition expreſſed by a Free Man, ought to have been deemed a ſufficient Atonement for an Act, which he did not know *was penal*, until declared to be ſo *poſt Factum*.

Becauſe, I am of Opinion that, a Printer's publiſhing the Proteſts of any Members of this Houſe, eſpecially by their Deſire, and without any Remarks whatſoever, *ought not* to be deemed a Violation of the Privileges of this Houſe. For, I do conceive a clear Diſtinction between a Publication of ſuch Proceedings of this Houſe, as are under the Idea of *Votes of the Houſe*; and the Publication of *only the Proteſts* of ſome of the Members, and *the Cauſes of them*.—I apprehend that, *a Proteſt is a Witneſs*, the very Meaning of the Word, of the Propriety of the Conduct of the proteſting Member; and as it is the public Juſtification of his Conduct, ſo in common Juſtice to the Party, it cannot be too publickly made known. Therefore, as it is the very Nature of a Proteſt, that, the Diſſent and Reaſons ſhould be known, ſo they cannot be more generally made known, than by printing them in a Gazette. And as the very Proteſt in Queſtion ſays it was made, "*leſt we ſhould be thought to have "motivated, or even to have countenanced a Meaſure ſo fatal "to the Freedom of our Country*," ſo unleſs the Proteſt was publiſhed, it is evident, the main and expreſs Purpoſe of it could not be accompliſhed. Therefore, as the Proteſt was entered with Leave, and remained upon the Journals, approved by this Houſe, ſo, in my Opinion an Implication muſt neceſſarily follow that, the Purpoſe of it ought by a natural Conſequence, *and as a Matter of Courſe to be publiſhed*. Thus in my Opinion, there was a *clearly implied Leave from the Houſe*, for the Publication of the Proteſt and the Cauſe of it.

WILLIAM-HENRY DRAYTON.

(a) Mr. Drayton *in his Chair*, withdrew about one Foot from the Table, and did not go further.

(b) T. Powell's Behaviour before the Council-Board, is *truly* related in Note *(c)*.—He was committed on *the 31ſt of Auguſt*, and *this Reſolution* was entered into on *the 3d of September*.

(c) This Information was given by Mr. Drayton, *only* in Conſequence of the Deſire of Mr. Rutledge.

* *At preſent there are but ſeven Members four out of the ſeven are King's Officers; three or, as they would fill themſelves, an* Upper H…

ent therefore, being a Part of the Law
nents in Conſequence thereof, by either
ted by Magna Charta. And the Judges
o far as has fallen within my Knowledge,
r back to the Place of his Confinement,
m any Relief either by Bail or otherwiſe.
e Land not giving the Council the leaſt Co-
mit for Breach of Privilege, or what they
their Houſe, they muſt have their Claim
l Practice of the Houſe of Lords in England.
y therefore, to enquire what Affinity or Re
s between them, to entitle the Council to a
to the high Privilege exerciſed by the Lords.
e a permanent Body, inheriting the Right of
endent of the Crown. They are the hereditary
the King, and Guardians to the State. The
cature reſides in them, in the Dernier Reſort.
own Members on Life and Death, without being
gation of an Oath. And all theſe, and many
ivileges, they inherit from the beſt of Titles, Pre-
d Uſage for Time immemorial. Indeed they
y Eſſence of the Conſtitution.
he Conſtitution of the Council with that of the
where ſhall we find Cauſe to inter, that they poſ-
it to poſſeſs, the Powers of the latter?
cil are appointed during the Pleaſure of the Crown,
at Pleaſure—and may be ſuſpended by the Gover-
hold their Office, and all the Appendages to it, at
therefore want that moſt eſſential Requiſite of Inde-
to conſtitute them a Branch of the Legiſlature, or
pect to aſſimilate them to the Lords. Unhappy for
, it is ſo, much to be wiſhed it were not ſo; and that
claim the Power of the Lords Houſe over the Perſon
bject, the Subject had the ſame Degree of Security for
xerciſe of that Power, which he has in the Houſe of
The People have nothing to fear from the Lords: They
Guardians, and a Bulwark of Defence againſt Oppreſſion
anny: They are numerous, as well as independent: No
fique or perſonal Reſentment can influence here.—HERE,
important Concerns of the Province are often, very
determined at a Meeting of Three of the Members of the
il; very ſeldom that they exceed Four; and the Object
ir Care is more particularly *the Prerogative*
is true, the Council do in this, as well as ſome other Pro-
s, concur in the paſſing of Provincial Laws. This is in
equence of Inſtructions from the Crown, reſtraining the
ernor from giving his Aſſent to any Law that has not that
tion: And from this ſingle Circumſtance is is, I appre-
d, that the Council have created themſelves an Upper-
uſe, and have aſſumed that Appellation in their Intercourſe
the Commons Houſe; altho' they are invariably ſtiled, by
the King's Inſtructions, and in their Appointment, *the Council*.
From this important Circumſtance alſo, it is, that they would
derive to themſelves other Powers, incident and indeed indiſ-
penſably neceſſary to the Houſe of Lords, but dangerous and
unneceſſary to be exerciſed by the Council; as if a Right to
adviſe the Governor to paſs or reject a Bill, involved in it, of
Conſequence, all other Privileges belonging to the Upper Houſe
of Parliament.

The Freedom and Liberty of an Engliſh Subject, are of ſo
high Eſtimation in the Eye of the Law, that, to deprive him of
them, it is incumbent on thoſe that would do it, to ſhew their
Right clearly and inconteſtably. Looſe and vague Reaſoning,
fallacious Concluſions, ſpacious Inferences, or bold Aſſertions,
will not do: The Judgment of his Peers, or the clear Voice of
the Law of the Land, muſt juſtify, and nothing elſe can juſtify
Commitment or Impriſonment of any free Subject whatever.
Upon the moſt mature Conſideration, as far as my ſlender
Abilities will enable me to judge, I am of Opinion, That there
is no Foundation in Law to warrant the Commitment now under
Conſideration: That it would be dangerous to countenance
a Uſurpation of Power in the Council, would render the
ſafety of the Subject precarious, and introduce Novelty and
Innovation, deſtructive of ſound Law, and every Principle of
Juſtice.

The Commitment therefore, in my Opinion, is to be con-
ſidered merely as a Commitment of the Privy Council; and in
that Caſe, has no other Authority than if done by a private
Individual. The Subject has his Remedy by Habeas Corpus
in either Caſe; and we are to conſider, whether the Matter
alleged is an Offence at Law—and if an Offence, whether
bailable or not.

I am of Opinion, that it is no Offence at Law—that the
Matter referred to in the Commitment, being a Profeſt from two
Members of the Council, againſt the Proceedings of that Board,
in a certain Matter depending before the Council, and required
by one of the Members to be printed by the Priſoner, might law-
fully, and warrantably be printed by the Priſoner, acting
in the Way of his Profeſſion; the more eſpecially as it
was not accompanied with any Remarks, Obſervations, or Ad-
dreſs of his own, but ſimply and literally as it was received
from the Priſoner from one of the Members of the Council. And
it is clear to me, that even the Houſe of Lords would in-
dict a Paper, under the general Rules of Proceedings of
that Houſe, for which they would puniſh a Printer who pub-
liſhed. I am therefore for ordering the Priſoner to be releaſed.

Honourable Colonel POWELL.

I do not know that His Majeſty's Hon. Council here, are
veſted with the Authorities, Rights and Privileges of the
Houſe of Lords.

They ſeem to have been originally a Privy Council, with
whom the Governor might conſult and adviſe.

The People, for the better trying on the Buſineſs of the
Province, finding it neceſſary to have a Medium between the
Governor and them, and willing to aſſimilate a Mode of Legiſla-
tion as may be to the Mode of the Mother Country,
therefore conſented and allowed that Hon. Board of
Council to be and act as an Upper Houſe.

The King hath, by his Inſtructions from Time to Time
given, and as it were confirmed this Diſpoſition—in my
Opinion a very happy one, when conducted under *proper Regu-*

Council, as an Upper Houſe, might, with Propri-
exerciſe *ſuch Rights* and Authorities as may be
eſſary for the carrying on the Purpoſes of their
Eſtabliſhment as afore deſcribed.

not be underſtood to intend to affront the Un-
thoſe Gentlemen ſo far, as to ſuppoſe that they
k themſelves entitled to every Privilege of a
—for there is a Difference, an exceeding wide
ween them. Not to mention any more than is
preſent Purpoſe, I ſhall only obſerve, that the
eats by hereditary Right; theſe Gentlemen are
ervants of the Crown, ſubject to ſuſpenſion or
leaſure.

ore they, as an Upper Houſe (under the De-
iven) have a Right, in point of Privilege, to
ubject to cloſe Impriſonment, in ſuch wiſe
Relief under the Laws of the Land, particu-
orpus Act, is the Queſtion now before us.

Charles II. Ch. 2, commonly called the Habeas
which Sir William Blackſtone emphatically
Magna Charta, and ſtaple Bulwark of our
Liberties," made of Force in this Province by an Act paſſed the 22th Day of Dec. 1712, intituled an Act to impower the Right Hon. the Governor of this Province, the Lords Deputies, the Chief-Juſtice, or the Juſtices of the Peace, and other Officers or Miniſters within this Province, to execute and put in Force, in the ſame, an Act made in the Kingdom of England, &c. we are empowered and required to determine this Queſtion.

And as it is a Matter of the utmoſt Importance, ſo have I conſidered it with all the Deference and Attention due to a Matter ſo eſſential to the Rights of the People: And am clearly of Opinion, that we cannot legally refuſe the Priſoner, Mr. Thomas Powell, the Benefit of the Habeas Corpus, and his Enlargement under it.

Whereupon T. Powell was immediately diſcharged.——Thus was defeated, the moſt violent Attempt that ever had been made in this Province, upon the Liberty of the Subject—probably intended to controul the Liberty of the Preſs, one of the moſt valuable Bleſſings that can be enjoyed by Britons, it being the beſt Alarum to rouze us againſt the Attacks of Arbitrary Power.

☞ *The Letter ſigned* Plain Truth; *the* Charles-Town News, Marine Liſt, *and a Number of* New Advertiſements, *ſhall be publiſhed in a* Poſtſcript *on* Wedneſday, or Friday.

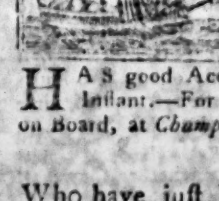
New Advertiſements.

To be SOLD,

On *Tueſday* the 21ſt of *September*, Inſtant,

A CARGO

OF



One Hundred and Fifty

CHOICE

SLAVES,

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Brigantine BRITON. WILLIAM CLIFT, Maſter,

From SENEGAL.

CHARLES-TOWN, *Sept.* 9, 1753. } ROGER SMITH. ALEXANDER INGLIS.

For BOSTON,

THE SLOOP

PEGGY,

JOSHUA STROUT,

Maſter:

HAS good Accommodations, and will ſail the 14th Inſtant.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on Board, at *Beale's* Wharf, or

Simonſon & Brower.

Who have for SALE,

At the NEW-YORK Store,

WEST India Rum,
A large Quantity of Northward Ditto,
Madera and Teneriff Wines,
Claret and Arrack,
Cordials,
Brandy and Geneva,
All Kinds of Bread,
A few Tons of Bar and Rod Iron,
Share-Moulds, &c.
Northward Pine Boards,

With a Number of other ARTICLES.

For NEW-YORK,

THE SLOOP

CHARLES-TOWN,

WILLIAM WHITTEN,

Maſter:

HAS good Accommodations, and will ſail by the 20th Inſtant.—For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on Board, at *Champneys's* Wharf, or

Simonſon & Brower.

Who have juſt RECEIVED by the ſaid Sloop,

A Quantity of Flint Corn.

The Houſe I lately removed from,

In TRADD-STREET,

Is to be LET,

If for One Quarter, it will be very reaſonable.

JOHN CHAMPNEYS.

FLINT CORN

Is now Selling for Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Buſhel, on *Rowand's* Wharf,

By JAMES & NEILSON.

WANTED immediately,

Four Yoke of good Working-Oxen,

AND

Twenty MACHINE-HORSES.

Apply at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the *Exchange*.

FOUND, on TUESDAY *laſt*,

One Dozen Pair of Silk Stockings,

AND

Four Pounds of Pigtail Tobacco.

The Owner, on proving his Property, may have them again, by applying to JAMES DONOVAN.

LOST, on SATURDAY *laſt*,

A GOLD BROACH,

Formed in the Shape of a Bow and Arrow. A DOLLAR Reward will be given to any Perſon that brings it to the Printing-Office on the Bay, near the Exchange.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

A correſpondent remarks, that the Miniſter's forcing the Eaſt-India Company to accept the 12½ hundred thouſand pounds, reſembles the mode of enliſting ſoldiers, where a country fellow finds a guinea in his hand, and when he aſks what it means, and refuſes to accept it, he is told he has taken the King's money, and from henceforth is to be at the King's diſpoſal.

Lord Sandwich, after the firſt day's review at Portſmouth, having aſked a clergyman, Whether ſuch a profuſion of fire and ſmoke did not give him an idea of hell; the Rev. Eccleſiaſtic replied—"Yes; eſpecially as I obſerved your Lordſhip to be in the midſt of it."

A correſpondent expreſſes himſelf much pleaſed that his Majeſty is extending his reviews beyond the army, and hopes, when the Portſmouth review is over, he will take a review of his own Miniſters, as ſome of their manœuvres of late have given great offence to many well-wiſhers of that ſervice.

At the Common-Hall called for the election of city-officers on Thurſday laſt, previous to their proceeding on the buſineſs of the day, Captain Allen, addreſſing himſelf to the Livery, begged leave to put the following queſtion to the Recorder:

"Whether the Livery, that day aſſembled in Common-hall, have not a right to enter upon any matter of public grievance whatever, in which *they may think* the welfare of the community in any degree concerned."

To which queſtion the Recorder delivered his opinion, "That the right was inherent in the Livery, when legally aſſembled in Common-hall, to take into conſideration any matter of public grievance they might think proper."

In conſequence of the Recorder's opinion, Capt. Allen immediately moved, "That the following inſtructions to your repreſentatives in Parliament, (which were drawn up by your Committee, and approved of by the Common-hall this day twelvemonth) be recorded by the Town-clerk:

To Sir ROBERT LADBROKE, *Knight, the Right Hon.* THOMAS HARLEY, BARLOW TRECOTHICK, *and* RICHARD OLIVER, *Eſquires.*

"*Gentlemen*,

"The arbitrary ſtrides of government which ſeem daily increaſing, to the prejudice of our liberties, cannot fail of alarming us in the moſt ſenſible manner. Such, indeed, is the diſmal complexion of the times, that to the whole world, we appear even on the brink of ſlavery.

"To enumerate the ſeveral acts which have ſullied the preſent reign would be much too tedious at preſent; ſuffice it therefore to ſay, that it is impoſſible for us to behold with indifference the laws of our country daringly trampled on, and the lives of innocent people wantonly taken away.

"Had this nation been bleſſed with a virtuous Houſe of Commons, we ſhould by no means have experienced the oppreſſion which for thirteen years paſt we have unhappily laboured under. To long Parliaments, therefore, and a venal majority, we may, with great juſtice, attribute the whole of our misfortunes. In what light can we behold an Houſe of Commons, which becomes ſo proſtituted, as to be capable of voting a minority to be a majority? An Houſe which could, without the leaſt colour of juſtice, tyrannically impriſon a ſubject between three and four months in a diſtempered jail, and inhumanly refuſe him the ſame liberty which had been granted to two felons accuſed of wilful murder? An Houſe, which, devoid of all decency, could force the poor timid ſervant of a corporation, to eraſe a judical record?

"An Houſe that could even puniſh two members of its own body in a moſt arbitrary manner, for acting with integrity in a judicial capacity—nay, for adhering to their charters and their oaths, and virtuouſly adminiſtering juſtice; indeed fatal experience hath taught us, that what was intended as a bulwark in defence of our liberties, is now become a mere engine of oppreſſion; and thoſe weapons of defence which have been entruſted into the hands of our repreſentatives, to oppoſe the encroachments of the prerogative of the Crown, have been infamouſly perverted to ſtab the vitals of the conſtitution.

"When we made choice of you, *Sirs*, to tranſact our buſineſs in Parliament, we conſidered all of you to be poſſeſſed of fortune ſufficient to have rendered you independent; but ſuch is the depravity of the preſent age, that the *more wealthy* ſeem to be the *eaſieſt corrupted*."

"Although ſome of you may have approved yourſelves worthy of the confidence repoſed in you, yet others, we are ſorry to be obliged to obſerve, have been deficient in their duty:—It becomes neceſſary therefore, that we ſhould exerciſe our indiſpenſible right of inſtructing you our repreſentatives.

"A worthy Alderman of this city, whoſe political principles *ſeem* of the pureſt kind, *and as ſuch* denote him a fit example for other members of the legiſlature, convinced of the extreme danger of entruſting any body of men with ſeptennial powers, has more than once attempted to ſhorten the duration of Parliaments; but with regret we reflect, that out of 550 members, no more than fourſcore could at any time be found poſſeſſed of virtue ſufficient to ſupport ſo ſalutary a meaſure. As we have no doubt of Mr. Sawbridge's renewing his motion next winter, for the ſame laudable purpoſe, we do inſiſt that each of you afford him all poſſible ſupport, in order to reſtore us to our ancient right of annually electing our repreſentatives in Parliament."

The inſtructions were unanimouſly ordered to be recorded.

JUNE 29

The following arrangement will certainly take place very ſoon: Lord Gower to be Firſt Lord of the Treaſury; Lord Sandwich, Preſident of the Council; Duke of Grafton Firſt Lord of the Admiralty; and Lord North, Privy Seal.

The conſtant rotation method of government ſeems to be this: When one Miniſter has ſufficiently ſerved the ends of his Court and junto, and carried the ſcheme of projected Deſpotiſm as far as he can, he is to be made an inactive, official man, and to give ſanction to the jobbery of a ſucceeding Miniſter, in a department of conſequence. So Lord North, it is ſaid, will be made Preſident of the Council, while a Gower or a Grafton, or ſome other odious State-hackney, will be called upon to mount the coach-box.

PARIS, *June* 18. We have juſt learned, that the good underſtanding between this Court and thoſe of Madrid and London is perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Yeſterday his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"I CANNOT cloſe this ſeſſion without aſſuring you, that I have obſerved, with much ſatisfaction, the zeal, aſſiduity, and perſeverance, with which you have applied yourſelves to the very important buſineſs which, at the meeting of Parliament, I recommended to your particular attention: And I hope and truſt, that the laws, which have been the reſult of our deliberations, will be found to anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes for which they were intended.

"The continuance of the war between Ruſſia and the Porte with both of whom I am cloſely connected in friendſhip, although under no engagement to either, gives me great concern. But, from the pacific diſpoſition of other powers, I have reaſon to hope, that thoſe troubles will extend no further. I ſhall

...erve the gene-
...all be the con-
...ed against any
... interest of my
kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my hearty thanks, for the supplies which you have granted me with so much chearfulness: And I see, with pleasure, that notwithstanding the ample provision which you have made for every branch of the public service, and the effectual relief and support which you have afforded to the East-India Company, you have been able to make some progress in reducing the national debt.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The experience I have had of your attention to the public good, and of your attachment to me, convince me, that you will, in your several stations, use your utmost endeavours to assist me, in promoting the happiness of my people. I have no other object but their welfare; and no other view, but to employ the powers with which I am intrusted in maintaining the credit, reputation, and prosperity of my kingdoms."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"IT is his Majesty's Royal will and pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the seventh day of September next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued, to Tuesday the seventh day of September next."

We hear from Gibraltar, that the Spaniards are drawing a large body of forces down to the sea coasts opposite the Barbary shore, which are to be encamped there. This seems as if they were more than ordinary fearful of the Moors and their allies.

They write from Dantzick, that the suburb of Rechstat is now nearly walled round by the Prussian engineers.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 21.

"The Duke de Lauzun, who is but 26 years of age, and the only heir of the house of Biron, having fallen in love with an English lady, he followed her to England, where he has been for a long time. His uncle, the Marshal, was in hopes he would have returned for the review of the French guards, as he has a company; but, being disappointed, was obliged to make an apology to the King for his absence. The Marshal and the Duke de Gontault having wrote to the Duke de Lauzun, reproached him in such terms as his conduct deserved, but he returned no other answer than sending his resignation as Captain, signifying to them at the same time, that he did not care a f—t for the French nation, and that he would live and die among the English."

Extract of a Letter from Warsaw, June 17.

"It is almost inconceivable the distress which the inhabitants of this once flourishing city now experience from the number of foreign troops which are quartered in the city, the suburbs of Praag, Cracow, &c. and the contiguous country. The number of Russians thus situated amount to 10,000 horse and foot, the Austrians 12 000, and the Prussians at least 15 000. The little cantons and villages which used to supply the markets of Warsaw with provisions, are now in a manner devoured by the military tyrants, who oblige the peasants to furnish them with all necessaries at the lowest prices."

JULY 3.

"In the course of the last sessions his Majesty went four times to the House of Peers, and including the bills signed by commission, the Royal assent was given to 182 public as well as private bills.

Mr. Le Maitre and Mr. Chambers have accepted the office of Puisne Judges in the East Indies; and Fowler Walker, Esq; of Lincoln's Inn, is talked of for the other.

Mr. Wilkes hath lately received a table of curious coins, struck in the time of several of the Roman Emperors. They were sent as a present from the famous Abbé Grant, between whom and Mr. Wilkes there hath been a long and inviolable friendship.

A noble Lord in opposition was censuring with some freedom the waste of powder at Portsmouth, and declared he was an enemy to mock-fights. I beg leave to differ from you, cries Lord Talbot, I think a mock-fight is best when nothing more is intended than to amuse the people, and gratify the humour of mankind. I grant you, my Lord, replies the other Peer, upon Bagshot heath.

As it is natural for children and fools to consider those their best friends who are most ready to gratify their wayward inclinations, so it is no wonder that the Prince, whose Ministers are constantly promoting his entertainment, however unreasonably, or at however great expence, should be held in the highest reputation.

Yesterday an express arrived at Buckingham-house from the Queen of Denmark at Zell, which was immediately forwarded to Kew.

Yesterday the Duke of Portland, with several other noblemen and gentlemen of the minority, dined with the Marquis of Rockingham, and then set out for their respective country seats.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with the Lords Mansfield and Sandwich, the Dukes of Grafton, Queensberry and St. Albans, the two Secretaries of State, Earl of Dartmouth, and Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted at the Council which was held yesterday at St. James's, after the levee.

This day was held at Guildhall a common hall for the election of a Sheriff for this city and county of Middlesex, in the room of Mr. Alderman Plomer, who had paid his fine to be excused serving the said office; and on the shew of hands there appeared a great majority in favour of William Lee, Esq; on which he was declared duly elected.

COPENHAGEN, *(Denmark) June* 8. They write from Norway, that notwithstanding the care and assistance of the Danish government, the inhabitants of the province of Hedemarken, one of the most fertile in that kingdom, experience such great misery, that they have not been able to sow their lands, and are forced to subsist on the bark of trees and straw, a bushel of which sells for twenty scellings *(near one shilling sterling)*. It is added, that the dearth is still more dreadful in the country of Oldendalen.

LONDON, JULY 5.

On Saturday a messenger was sent with the ensigns of the most honourable order of the Bath to Robert Gunning, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Petersburg, which was lately conferred on him by his Majesty.

The Emperor of Morocco is erecting a considerable number of fortifications in the neighbourhood of the Spaniards, near Ceuta, on the coast of Barbary.

Some letters from Warsaw mention, that it is thought his Polish Majesty will soon retire to the Court of Petersburg.

Letters from Paris say, that pasquinades and libels against the Government, are stuck up in all parts of that city, and that the people are divided into several parties.

Extract of a Letter from Cracow, June 28.

"We have just received advice here from Guesna, that the Prussian troops in that city have seized the treasure which was in the Cathedral, amounting to several hundred thousand ducats, and stripped the tomb of St. Adelbert, which was plated over with silver by King Sigismund III. They have likewise removed those exquisite gates to the church, which were made of Corinthian brass, and formerly belonged to the monastery at Cosnas in Taurica Chersonesus, but were brought to Gnesna by Boleslaus II. This step of Prussia is beheld with much astonishment."

MUNICH, *(Germany) June* 20. All kinds of grain are very promising in this and the neighbouring countries; and though some particular districts have suffered by hail, yet upon the whole there has not been for many years so great a prospect of plenty.

HAMBURGH, *(Germany) June* 22. All the accounts received here from Mecklenbourg, Holstein, and the neighbouring countries, agree in confirming, that there never was a greater appearance of a plentiful harvest, than now, of all kinds of grain and forage.

LONDON, JULY 6.

It is currently reported, that Mr. Pownal has accepted the government of New-England, at the strong solicitations of Administration, from principles the most praise-worthy, viz. that of restoring unanimity and harmony between our most gracious Sovereign and that loyal people.

It is a melancholly consideration, says a correspondent, that the linen and woollen manufactures of Great-Britain and Ireland are both on the decline, and our national debt on the encrease; the first of those manufactures have decreased at least five-eighths between March 1771 and March 1773, and the latter almost one third within the above period.

A correspondent remarks, that as soon as the interest paid to foreigners, on account of their property in the public funds, exceeds the general balance of our trade, the nation must be undone; and that this must be the consequence, if our export trade and manufactures continue to lessen as they have done for the two last years.

A correspondent hopes, as the Royal assent has been given for reviving some expiring law bills, a new Parliament may urge the reviving some expiring bills relating to constitutional freedom.

Advices received by this day's mail from Constantinople say, that in one of the late actions, between the Turks and Russians, near Babahdag, no less than 15,000 of the former were blown up by a mine. The loss of these troops has greatly dispirited the Grand Seignior.

EDINBURGH, *July* 2. We hear from the isle of Skye, that near 800 people have agreed to go to North-Carolina, and have engaged a vessel at Greenock to carry them over, which is to sail next month. We hear that about 300 people in Glengary have also agreed to go to New-York, and are to sail about the same time.

A few days ago arrived here, Sir Basil Keith, Governor of Jamaica.

The following very singular circumstance happened near Glasgow, the authenticity of which may be depended upon: One James Bowman, a Mason, in Calder, lost his speech in a fever a great many years ago, and being seized with a fever about ten days ago, he again recovered it.

HAMBURGH, *June* 25. The advices received from the Danube continue still to be favourable to the Russians. Several of their picquets have made incursions beyond the Danube, and repulsed the advanced posts of the Ottomans. We know not as yet whether the Grand army has already passed that river. It is composed of three regiments of grenadiers, twenty-eight of fusiliers, each consisting of nineteen hundred men, four battalions of Casan militia, five hundred men each, and five hundred Pioneers; in all sixty-one thousand men. The cavalry consists of two regiments of Cuirassiers and ten of Carabineers, of seven hundred and eighty-five men each; two regiments of Uhluans, six of Hussars, of nine hundred and forty-one men; lastly, of thirteen regiments of Cossacks, of five hundred men; the whole forming twenty-three thousand four hundred horse, to which are to be added two thousand six hundred cannoneers, charged with the working of one hundred and twenty field-pieces, and a park of artillery. According to this list, the army of Field-Marshal Romanzow will be eighty-seven thousand complete.

LONDON, JULY 7.

They write from the Hague, that his Prussian Majesty has lately taken into his pay all the troops belonging to the Duchies of Wirtemberg, Saxe-Gotha, and Mecklenburg Schwerin.

A ship is arrived in the river from Seville, the master of which reports, that when he left that port, there were five Spanish men of war, which were waiting for some transports that were waiting for some troop that were going to be immediately embarked on board them for the Havannah..

A gentleman just arrived from the ceded islands says, that the few remaining Caribbee Indians have given themselves up entirely to idleness. He says they have an equal aversion to thought and labour, and would sooner die with hunger than prepare their Cassada bread, or make their pots boil. Their wives do every thing. The men labour only one or two hours a day in cultivating the earth, and spend the rest of their time in their hammocks. If any person defired to buy their bed, they will sell it very cheap in the morning, for they will not not give themselves the trouble of thinking whether they shall want it at night.

Orders we are assured have actually been given by the Courts of France and Spain for all the shipping of their respective kingdoms to prepare for a general review.

On Tuesday evening was finally argued before the Recorder at Guildhall, what jury should be had in the trials of the livery companies who refused to obey a late Lord Mayor's summons, when it was agreed to have a special jury, not confined to merchants only; and the trial stands for next Wednesday.

JULY 8.

Administration, it is now said, are straining every nerve in order to gain some certain pecuniary advantages as well on the American as the Asian continent, the success, however, is much more doubtful than in any of the most daring attempts they have ever engaged in.

We are informed that Lord Dartmouth has nominated Col. George Mercer to be Governor of the new colony on the Ohio.

The London East-Indiaman, Webb, just arrived, has brought home four elephants and two tygers, with a little horse only 12 inches high, which is a very great curiosity.

This morning, at nine o'clock, came on before Lord Mansfield, in the Court of King's-Bench, Westminster-Hall, and a special jury, the much talked of cause between Lord Sandwich and Mr. Miller, the Printer of the London Evening Post; for inserting in that Paper a letter signed *Alfred*, on the second of February last, charged his Lordship with selling the place of Commissioner of the navy, which the defendant justified upon record. The Attorney-General opened the cause in a very long speech, expatiated on the necessity of making Printers answerable for the publication of letters which tend to DEFAME any person's character. The damages were laid at 10,000l. The plaintiff called evidence to prove the buying the news paper, which paper was produced in Court, and the letter read.

Mr. Serjeant Glynn then rose for the defendant, and in a very elaborate speech, calculated to impress the jury with a just sense of the value every Englishman should place on the liberty of the press, endeavoured to justify his client, by calling witness to prove the charge. Capt. Luttrell being first called, gave the Court a full account of a conversation that passed between himself and Mr. Corte, a navy agent, who had offered the place to the Captain for 2000l. but though this offer was fully proved, the charge was not brought home to his Lordship, for upon calling in the Revd. Mr. Parry, who had employed Mr. Corte, it appeared that an application had been made to Mrs. Brook, of Norwich, to look out for a purchaser for a pla... interest lay with a foreigner of the Queen's housho... (a favourite of his Lordship's) was next called but not

The Attorney-General then made his reply; aft... Lord Mansfield summed up the evidence, when the Je... drew for about an hour and a half, and then brought ... dict of two thousand pounds damages.

The Council for Lord Sandwich were the Attorney ... licitor-General, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ma... Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Buller. For the defendant, ... Glynn, Mr. Davenport, and Mr. Morgan.

JULY 10.

The Turks complain of the great havock lately made ... their troops near Babahdag, as contrary to all the laws of ... The mine, say they, which committed this havock, must ... been dug during the armistice. From hence they infer that ... Russians never entered into the negociation for a peace with ... cerity, but made use of that pretext only to draw them into ... ambush, and so entrap them to their destruction. The fa... however, so far as it is at present known, stands thus: A num... ber of the Russians had passed the Danube, and entrench... themselves near Babahdag; a body of 15,000 Turks was sent ... dislodge them. As soon as they approached the Russian en... trenchments, the mine was sprung, and the whole corps, dread... ful to relate! at one infernal blast instantly blown to atoms. ... is the loss of his troops in this manner, that chagrines the Grand Seignior.

On Wednesday night Lieut. General Gage, late Commande... in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North-America, arrived i... town from New-York.

Yesterday came on a trial before Lord Mansfield in the Court of King's-Bench, Guildhall, by an information against the publisher of the Covent-Garden Magazine, which contained *indecent prints* and *essays*, tending to corrupt the morals of the readers; he was found guilty [very *justly*] but his sentence is referred to next term, when he is to be brought to the Court to receive it.

It is said that the arch Patriot is preparing himself to make a second grand push for the Magisterial Chair; his supporters have not however as yet been announced to the public.

A true friend to Liberty laments, that fresh quarrels are still springing up among the Bill of Rights Society, and wishes the members would reflect, that a House divided against itself cannot stand; and he hopes they may not discover by a late expulsion, that they have removed the corner stone of the building.

We hear a Bill will be brought into Parliament next sessions to prevent Justices of the peace from serving upon special juries: It being very notorious that many of them are under ministerial and court influence, and consequently as great enemies to liberty as butchers are supposed to be to tenderness and humanity.

The report of some alterations in the law departments taking place is totally false, nor is it even in agitation.

List of the Jury upon the Cause of Lord Sandwich *against* Mr. Miller, *Printer of the London Evening Post.*

Thomas Hozier, Esq.	Peter Earnshaw, Esq.
Richard Lateward, Esq.	Edward Gordon, Esq.
William Baker, Esq.	John Debonaire, Esq.
Richard Bulstrode, Esq.	Charles Merry, Esq.
Stephen Cole, Esq.	John Spiller, Esq;
Peter Lewis Perryn, Esq.	James Anderson, Esq.

What a pity it is, says a correspondent, that Lord Sandwich did not lay his damages against the Printer at 20,000l. The same star chamber inquisitorial officer, who asserted with an oath, that the jury ought to fine Mr. Miller ten thousand pounds, might, with the same truth, humanity, and honesty, have sworn that they ought not to estimate the noble Peer's damages at less than twenty thousand!

This day Sir Joseph Mawbey gave a grand entertainment to the Revd. Dr. Wilson, Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and the rest of the gentlemen belonging to the Bill of Rights Society, at his house at Vauxhall.

Extract of a Letter from Toulon, June 16.

"The naval armament, which has for some time been fitting out here, is now completely finished. It consists of eighteen ships of the line, from ninety to fifty guns, ten frigates, four sloops, two bombs, and a fire ship, besides some gallies and transports. Most of the ships have their full complement of men on board, with provisions for four months, and are fit to put to sea at the shortest notice. What is the intention of equipping such a fleet is publicly unknown, and various conjectures are formed respecting it; but the most probable opinion is, that the armament is intended to aid the Turks against the Russians in the Mediterranean."

PARIS, *(France) July* 2. The 24th of last month two girls, one of 12, and the other of 13 years old, were feeding four cows and a heifer on a hill, named Coteau de Rose, in the territory of Aspres: About four o'clock in the afternoon, the cows suddenly began to run, and one of the girls followed them in order to stop them, while the other was giving bread to the heifer; at the same time a subterraneous noise was heard, and all the ground which the cows had just left fell in. Diligent search has been made for the other girl and heifer, but to no purpose.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *(Turkey) June* 10. The famous Ali Bey has at length been beaten, and made prisoner on the 7th past. He had arrived within some distance of Cairo, at the head of thirteen thousand men. Mehmet Aboudaab, who had prepared long before-hand to receive him, after having assembled the Divan, and taken from the gentlemen of the law a Fetsa, or sentence of proscription against him, went out to meet him with sixty thousand men. The two armies being arrived in presence of each other, on a Friday, a day consecrated to prayer among the Mussulmen, Aboudaab put off the engagement till the next day; but Ali Bey, less scrupulous, would give him battle, and all his troops, except five hundred, were destroyed, and himself taken prisoner, after receiving several cuts with a sabre, together with three Beys who were of his party. Being conducted to Cairo, and introduced to the Divan, which was assembled, the same day, he threw himself at the feet of Aboudaab, begging life of him, and calling him his son. The victor replied, that he would do him no hurt, but that his fate depended on the Grand Seignior. Accordingly he dispatched immediately a courier to the Porte, who have sent him orders to cut off his head. It is assured that there were in his army four hundred Russians, Albanians, or Greeks, who have been all cut to pieces, except twenty that were made prisoners. In the camp have been found twenty pieces of cannon, with which these five hundred men made, during the action, a very brisk firing. A son and nephew of Chiek Daher, and four other Beys, were left dead on the field of battle. Four Russian vessels, which appeared before Alexandria, were preparing to attack it; but put out to sea, on the news of Ali Bey's defeat.

WARSAW, *(Poland) June* 19. A courier dispatched by Count Romanzow has brought us advice here, that on the 7th of this month, General Weissman attacked, at eight in the morning, a detachment of the Ottoman army, commanded by Arnault and Hossan Pacha; that the attack was so furious that the Turks took to flight, after having had 1500 men on the spot, and leaving to the Russians some hundreds of prisoners, with nine colours, sixteen cannon, and all their baggage. The Turks fled to Bazerpick, and were pursued to Werstes. This attack was so sudden, that the cavalry were not engaged, otherwise the Turks must have been cut to pieces.

pplement to the South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1969.] MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1773.

CHALES-TOWN: Printed by *T. POWELL* & Comp. at the Printing-Office near the EXCHANGE.

William Glen & Son,

ave imported in the Snow Polly, *Captain* Rainier, *from LONDON,*

A LARGE and COMPLETE

Assortment of GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on *reaſonable Terms*;

Among which are the following Articles, viz.

NINE-FOURTH and 10 4th Bed Blankets;
Mens Fearnought Great Coats and Jackets; Mens and Boys Pea Jackets and Surtout Coats; and Mens large blue Broad Cloth Cloaks;
A large Aſſortment of Broad and *Yorkſhire* Cloths;
German Serges, Kerſeys, Druggets, Sagathies, Duroys, Bear Skin and *Bath* Coatings, with ſuitable Trimmings;
An Aſſortment of Shalloons, Durants, Tammies, Callimancoes, Damaſks, changeable *Iriſh* Stuffs for Womens Gowns, and ſtriped Stuffs for Negroes Gowns;
Thicklets, Velverets, and Everlaſtings;
Striped and flowered Flannels, and bordered Ditto; plain and ſpotted Ditto and Swanſkins; barred Ditto for Saddle-Cloths;
An Aſſortment of blue and ſpotted Ruggs for Beds;
Womens Cloth Cloaks and Cardinals, of different Colours;
An Aſſortment of Mens, Womens, Boys and Girls Worſted and Cotton Hoſe; Thread and Yarn Ditto;
Mens and Boys Worſted and milled Caps and Gloves; Womens Silk Mitts and Gloves, and Cotton Ditto;
Brown Hollands, and ſtriped Cotton Ditto;
A large Aſſortment of Checks and *Iriſh* Linens, and Sheeting Ditto; Camaricks, Lawns, and Muſlins;
An Aſſortment of brown and bleached *Ruſſia* Sheetings and Drabs;
A Quantity of *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Oſnabrugs; brown Rolls and Heſſens;
An Aſſortment of Bed-Ticks, with Bolſters and Pillows made up; Bed Bunts, and Ticking to cut;
An Aſſortment of Ounce, Oſnabrugs, and Taylors Threads;
A large Aſſortment of printed Callicoes, Cottons, Chintzes and Linens, for Womens Gowns;
Norwich Crapes for Ditto;
A Quantity of Check and Linen Handkerchiefs, and Lawn Ditto, with Borders;
A large Aſſortment of *India* Perſians and Taffeties;
A large Aſſortment of Silk Handkerchiefs, and black *Barcelona* Ditto, and Cravats;
Plain and flowered Modes;
An Aſſortment of plain and figured RIBBANDS;
An Aſſortment of STATIONARY;
Hair Trunks, and Neſts of gilt Ditto;
Curry-Combs, with Bruſhes;
Houſe Brooms and Scrubbing-Bruſhes; Whitewaſh and Painters Ditto;
An Aſſortment of Horn and Ivory Combs;
Durham beſt Muſtard;
Beſt *Scotch* and plain Rappee Snuffs, and Pigtail Tobacco;
Silk, and painted Cloth Umbrellioes,
Hair and Wire Sieves; Corn and Lime Riddles;
An Aſſortment of gilt and Hair Buttons, and Horn Moulds;
Mens and Boys Leather Jockey-Caps;
An Aſſortment of HABERDASHERY;
Worſted and Hair Pluſh of different Colours;
Hair Fringe, and Saddle Lace;
A large Aſſortment of Saddlery and Saddles;
A large Aſſortment of Pewtery;
Trading Guns and Fowling Pieces; with an Aſſortment of Gun Powder;
Salt-Petre, Allum, Madder, Copperas and Brimſtone;
Yellow Oaker, White Lead, *Spaniſh* Brown, and Red Lead, dry;
White Lead and *Spaniſh* Brown, ground in Oil, and Linſeed Oil;
Boxes of ſhort and long Pipes;
Window Glaſs 8 by 10;
An Aſſortment of Cutlery;
An Aſſortment of Shoe and Knee-Buckles;
An Aſſortment of Shoe-Makers Tools;
Braſs Shop Scales, and Money Weights and Scales;
Kitchen Bellows, and Chamber Ditto with Braſs Spouts;
Broad and narrow Hoes, Axes and Grubbing Hoes;
An Aſſortment of Carpenters Tools;
An Aſſortment of Nails and Hinges, Iron Potts, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. They expect their NEGRO CLOTH, &c. from *Briſtol*, in the firſt Veſſel;—and another LARGE CARGO in the firſt Veſſel from *London*.

The SUBSCRIBER

Acquaints the PUBLIC in general,

THAT he has removed to the BUNCH OF GRAPES TAVERN, on the Bay, late in the Occupation of Mr. JOHN TUKE, and having ſupplied himſelf with a good Stock of the beſt Liquors now to be had in this Province, as well as with every other Neceſſary, fit for the Reception of both Strangers and Gentlemen of the Town; which, together with his Aſſiduity and Regularity in conducting the Buſineſs, he hopes to give general Satisfaction to thoſe who may be pleaſed to frequent the ſaid Tavern; and flatters himſelf, that the Public will always find him,

Their moſt faithful and obedient Servant to command,
EUGENE BRENAN.

N. B. He keeps an ORDINARY every Day, and has a BILLIARD TABLE to diſpoſe of.

JOHN BROWN,

DYER and SCOURER,

Next Door to Mr. JOHN HATFIELD'S *in* King-Street,

HAS NOW RECEIVED,

A freſh Supply of Dying Drugs,

And aſſures the Ladies and Gentlemen, that their Orders will be punctually and ſpeedily diſcharged.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the CAROLINA, *Capt.* BESNARD,

A freſh Supply of Goods,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of printed Linens, and Calicoes, quite new Patterns, a few Pieces of printed Jackonet Muſlins; a large Aſſortment of Diapers and Damaſks, with ſeveral compleat Table Suits of each, ſome of which are very fine and very large;

WHICH,

With a LARGE CARGO,

Lately received by the Heart-of-Oak,

Will be SOLD at our uſual low PRICES, eſpecially for READY MONEY, and in a Quantity to SELL again.

Hawkins, Petrie, & Co.

Who have a Quantity of low priced Oſnabrugs, very cheap, by the Bale or Piece; and beſt Silk Umbrellioes, varniſhed and unvarniſhed. JULY 24, 1773.

They have ſince received, by the Carolina, *Captain* Beſnard, *and the* Yorick, *Captain* Steel,

A large and neat ASSORTMENT

OF

BROAD CLOTHS, with plain and faſhionable Trimmings; coarſe Cloths; Whitneys, *Bath* Coating, Tammies, Durants, Shalloons, Calamancoes, Cambleis, Camblettees, and a Variety of fine Winter Stuffs; *London* Duffils; Bed-Blankets, ſome of which are of an extra Size and Quality; a Quantity of low priced white Linens, among which are very ſtout white Sheeting, 1s 7*d.* 6*d.* per Yard, and leſs by the Quantity; a good Aſſortment of Modes, Peelongs, and Satins; Gauzes, Laces, and Trimmings, of different Sorts; black and brown Princes Stuffs, Bombazines of all Prices, &c.

AUGUST 16, 1773.

BONNEAU & SLANN,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

The REMAINDER

OF

Their white & coloured Plains,

From BRISTOL,

Which are well bought, and will be ſold REASONABLY,

ALSO,

LONDON and Briſtol Duffils; ſtriped and plain Camblets; Hoſiery, Nails, ſplit Peaſe, Vinegar in Jugs; Window Glaſs; Shot of all Sorts, particularly ſmall ſized Swan-ſhot; Iron Wedges; Ox and Trace Chains; Cart Boxes, Loaf-Sugar, &c.

And in a few Weeks they expect to receive a neat Aſſortment of other Articles from LONDON. *Aug.* 30, 1773.

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.

Has juſt received by CHARMING SALLY, *Capt.* FORTUNE, *from* BRISTOL, *his*

White, blue & green Plains,

Of a good QUALITY,

AN Aſſortment of Check Linens, and Cotton Hollands; Oſnabrugs, Thread in *Three* Pound Bundles; Mens and Boys Hats; 4*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* and 20*d.* Nails, Ox Chains, Cart Boxes, Iron rimmed Stock Locks, Pad ditto, Gimblets, Stone Juggs, Shot of all Sizes, Wool and Cotton Cards, neat Chair Harneſſes, Rice Sieves, &c.

PHILIP WITHERSTONE,

CARVER, from BRISTOL,

Takes this Method of acquainting his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has opened a Shop in *Longitude-Lane*, near the Poſt-Office, where he carries on CARVING in general

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Orders, may depend on their being punctually obeyed, and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. SHIP-CARVING done as *cheap* as in *England*.

To be SOLD by Auction,

At the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

On *Thurſday* the 16th of *September*, Inſt.

Two NEGRO GIRLS,

That have been in the Province about Eighteen Months, are uſed to Houſe-Work, and under Mortgage.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Comp.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From the Plantation of PETER MANIGAULT, *Eſq; at* Steep-Brook, *in* St. James's, Gooſe-Creek,

A dark Cheſnut HORSE,

Of the *Engliſh* Breed, about Fourteen Hands high, branded with a Roſe.——A reaſonable Reward will be paid, for his Delivery to the Overſeer at ſaid Plantation, or to

JOHN PARKER, in *Charles-Town*.

STRAYED into my Paſture at *Gooſe-Creek*, a few Weeks ſince, ſeveral Head of SHEEP.——The Owner may have them again, by applying, to

Aug. 25, 1773. JOHN PARKER.

Who has ſeveral MARES, of the *Engliſh* Breed, to DISPOSE of REASONABLY.

BOSTON, JUNE 25.

Report of the Committee to conſider the letters of the Honourable Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

HIS Honour's letter of the 7th of May 1767, appears to have been wrote with an intention to procure the paſſing of an act or acts of Parliament to raiſe a revenue in America, after the province had been reſtored to quiet by the repeal of the Stamp Act. This is apparent from his aſſertion, calculated to excite the reſentment of Parliament, that thoſe who had been buſy in fomenting diſturbances, plumed themſelves much upon the victory they had gained by the repeal; his repreſenting the officers of the Crown as having loſt all their weight and influence, and rendered perfectly inſignificant by means of their dependance on the people for a ſupport; and on this account ſtruggling hard between duty to the Crown and a regard to themſelves. He obſerves, that as they are very few, they may be eaſily provided for; and expreſſly ſays, that ſuch proviſion is *neceſſary* to the reſtoration and ſupport of the King's authority. He ſuggeſts a way in which new revenue acts may be carried into effect, by ſhewing how a certain mode of oppoſition to them may be defeated; adding in a kind of triumph at the proſpect, "that then the game would be over."

In his letter of the 11th of May, 1768, he implicitly points out the neceſſity of ſending troops into the province; acquainting his correſpondent, that it had been given out that no perſon who receives a ſtipend from the government at home ſhould live in the country, that government wanted ſome *effectual* ſupport, that the people had at length got to act upon a ſettled plan, and the government *here* was too weak to ſubdue their turbulent ſpirits.

In his letter of the 13th of February 1769, he ſeems to confirm what he had in the laſt mentioned letter ſuggeſted of the utility of ſending troops. He ſpeaks of the quiet reception they met with at their arrival as not at all ſurprizing to him, tho' he was "ſorry there was no occaſion for ſending them." He miſrepreſents the conduct of the Council for that year, apparently with the ſame temper and diſpoſition that actuated him the year next enſuing, in giving a certain deſpotism reſpecting the meaſures of the board to procure a removal of the troops from the town of Boſton. He makes the addreſs of a number of the Council to General Gage, in which they intimated that the ſending of troops was unneceſſary, a ſubject of ridicule; with pleaſure recites and adopts an impertinent burleſque of one Mr. Ingraham on a part of that addreſs—and refers to the good ſenſe of the Gentleman to whom he writes, to make other remarks thereon, and to trace the influence of the populace under which it was penned; acquainting him that the diſturbers of our peace had taken great advantage of ſuch aids from people in office and power. He tells the Gentleman, he was confirmed in an opinion he had long before taken up, that if there ſhould be no way to take off the original incendiaries, they would continue to poiſon the minds of the people—Which opinion of his honour thus communicated, might poſſibly give riſe to the extending the act of Henry the VIIIth, to the colonies. While he mentions that ſome with fear and trembling ſoon expect the deciſion of Parliament on American affairs, he ſufficiently hints the pleaſure which would be derived to himſelf from their adopting ſevere meaſures againſt the colonies, which it ſeems, he was encouraged to expect by a letter from the Gentleman to whom he was writing, communicated by the then Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinſon. He propoſes an eſſential alteration of the conſtitution of this province; and to engage the gentleman, who had in his letter above-mentioned, obſerved upon ſome defects therein, heartily to attempt ſuch an alteration, he ſpeaks with great diſlike of the method of appointing Grand Juries eſtabliſhed by the provincial laws, and mentions the exceptions to which the preſent mode of election of Counſellors is liable. Upon the latter he greatly enlarges, and furniſhes his correſpondent with entirely new plans for modelling the government in future, both as to the firſt appointment of Counſellors and the means of providing for a ſucceſſion. And although he is pleaſed to call this plan *a reverie*, he does not fail to intimate an expectation that the perſon to whom it was addreſſed, would endeavour to apply it to ſome good purpoſe.

In his letter of the 12th of Auguſt, 1769, he reſumes the ſubject begun in his firſt letter reſpecting the neceſſity of making proviſion for the ſupport of the Crown officers, and thereby rendering them independent of the people. He ſpeaks of the Aſſembly's with-holding the uſual grant to the Chief Juſtice, which might naturally be underſtood of their with-holding all ſupport from him, tho' they only with-held an additional grant, made ſometimes, but not every year, to the Chief Juſtice, over and above the ſalary he had in common with the other Juſtices of the ſame Court. He aſſerts, that while the friends of government, and the officers of the Crown, are left to an abject dependance on the very people *who are undermining its authority*, which muſt be underſtood of the General Aſſembly on whom they depended for a ſupport, Great-Britain will never recover that reſpect which the colonies have been wont to pay to the parent ſtate: And he concludes with ſoliciting a penſion of three hundred pounds ſterling, per annum, for himſelf.

On the whole, the Committee are humbly of opinion that from the letters of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; it will clearly appear,

That in giving an account of the ſeizure on the 10th of June, 1768, his Excellency erroneouſly affirmed, that no endeavours were uſed the next day by any authority except the Governor, to diſcover and puniſh the offenders; and, when the Council was called upon by the Governor to aſſiſt him with their advice, unjuſtly charged them with evaſion, and with declining to give that aſſiſtance.

That the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms having unneceſſarily deſerted the town, his Excellency by his letter of Auguſt 1768, endeavouring to exculpate them, declares that he did not "believe if the mob had ſeized them, there was any authority able and willing to have reſcued them:" By which clauſe, and by other clauſes in the ſame letter, recommending that further aid and ſupport be given to the officers of the Crown to enable them "to maintain the authority of government, and to carry the laws into execution," his Excellency did excite to the proſecuting a meaſure which had been efficaciouſly recommended to Adminiſtration: viz. The ſending of regiments hither, which has been productive of ſo much confuſion and bloodſhed.

That his Excellency's letter of the 4th of October 1768, contains a very exaggerated repreſentation of the diſordered ſtate of the province: and greatly tended to inflame the reſentment of Adminiſtration ſtill further againſt the town and province.

That in the ſame letter his Excellency unjuſtly cenſured the

Council, and says of them what had a tendency to bring on them the displeasure of his Majesty for their conduct about quartering the troops; and charged them with ingratitude for proceeding according to the requisitions of the mutiny act: In which proceedings they acted not only agreeable to the letter but agreeable also to the spirit and intention of the said act.

That his Excellency's letter of the 10th of December, 1768, unjustly censured a number of the Council, and had a tendency to bring on them the censure of Administration for what is represented in the said letter to be their conduct in petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the American revenue acts.

That the said representation being greatly erroneous, and reflecting great dishonour on the petitioners, manifestly tended to defeat the prayer of the petition, and would have been at any time unkind and injurious to the province, but was more especially so, at a time when all regular approach by petition to Parliament had been, and then was by Governor Bernard interrupted and prevented.

That his Excellency, who does not appear to have thought the sending of troops hither indicated a sufficient resentment, did by his letter of the 20th of January, 1769, manifestly approve, and therein intimated the propriety of further marks of resentment, to be shewn by Parliament either on the province in general, or on particular persons.

That by the same letter it appears, it was his Excellency's opinion that other measures than declaratory acts and resolves were necessary to secure the dependance of the colonies, and strongly recommended such measures; and declares that there must be an abridgment of what are called English Liberties.

And from the letters of the Hon. Andrew Oliver, Esq; it will clearly appear,

That he had it in design to promote the passing of acts of Parliament for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, with a view to his own personal emolument, and rendering the officers of the Crown independant of the people.

That by the representation contained in his letter dated 11th of May 1768, of the temper of the people, and the want of some effectual support to government, which he speaks of as too weak to subdue their turbulent spirits, he not only had it in his intention, but probably became instrumental to introduce a military force in the province.

And that by representing the Council as wholly under the influence of the populace, in his letter the 13th of February 1769, he intended to prepare the way for the adoption of his plan, proposed in the same letter, for subverting the constitution, and, in a great measure, destroying the liberties of the people.

And it further appears,

That the exaggerations and misrepresentations, contained in the said letters of Governor *Hutchinson* and Lieut. Governor *Oliver*, collectively considered, have had an unhappy tendency, and have probably operated, to bring upon this province the displeasure of our Gracious Sovereign; to procure the armaments, which have been sent hither, and are expressive of it; to prevent a redress of our grievances, and to alienate the mutual affection, and dissolve the union, which ought always to subsist between Great-Britain and her colonies.

Wherefore as duty and loyalty to the King, affection to the mother country, and regard for this province, must influence the friends of them to desire the removal of causes productive of such effects, they must influence them to desire the removal of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; and of the Hon. *Andrew Oliver*, Esq; from the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor of this province.

And it is the humble opinion of the Committee, that Resolves be passed by the honourable Board conformable to this report.

Read and accepted, and thereupon the Board passed several Resolves.—For which see Supplement to this Gazette, July 26, 1773. No. 1962.

JULY 5.

We hear the Committee of Correspondence of Boston have inclosed, in a spirited circular letter, the Governor's letters, so called, also the Resolves of the House, and sent them to the several Town-Clerks through the province, to be communicated.

It is said that on the late re-examination of Ansel Nickerson, on the report of Money being found, suspected to be hidden by him, the *pious Christian*, who laid down the Law to him, observed that divine providence seldom or never suffered attrocious offenders to escape *unpunished*: 'Right, answered the culprit, your Excellency's *private* letters are evidence in point, of the justice of your observation.'

When the resolve for petitioning his Majesty to remove his Excellency the Governor, &c. passed the Hon. House of Representatives, the House did not vote by yeas and nays, but polled, when it appeared there were 85 for the resolve, and 28 against it; and we hear that the next day three of the 28, and some say, 7, went over to the 85, which made the number 92 for, and 21 against the resolve.—When the petition passed, it was voted by yeas and nays, the names have been published in some of the papers—there were 82 yeas and ● nays.

AUGUST 2.

A letter from London by the last ship says, That the petitions of the House of Representatives of this province for redress of the *intolerable* grievances, occasioned by the Governor and the Judges of the Superior Court being made dependant on the Crown for support, have been presented to the King, but that the *fate* of them was dubious; his Majesty having been informed that it did not express the sense of the good people of the provice, and that it was carried in the House by *the artifice of a few of its members*. Such is the language of a certain speech the last year; and very likely has been the representation made in one of the letters of M. ———, said to be "replete with tenderness to the people of the province."

LEGER & GREENWOOD,

Take the Liberty of informing their Friends,

That they have just received, by the CHARMING SALLY, *Capt.* FORTUNE, *and the* LIVE-OAK, *Capt.* LUNDBERRY,

Their white and coloured PLAINS;

Which they will sell on the *usual Terms*, at their Store in TOWN, and at ASHEPOO.

WILLIAM SWALLOW,

HAS IMPORTED,

In the last Vessels from LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

AN Assortment of small Anchors and Grapnals, Bridport, East-Coker, and Kirkham Sail Cloth, Russia and Raven's Duck, Spike, Deck, and small Nails of all Sizes;—Also a Quantity of Drawing Nails for Sheathing, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Yellow Oker, ground and dry; boiled and raw Linseed Oil;—a Quantity of Sewing, Whipping, and Seine Twine;—Seamens Slops of all Kinds, with every other Article for Shipping, which he will dispose of, at his Store on the Bay, on the lowest Terms.

A few Hogsheads of best single refined SUGARS, to be sold at a LOW ADVANCE.—Also, Two Pipes of old Red Port WINE, of the Vintage 1769.

JOSHUA LOCKWOOD,

Has just imported in the Snow Polly, John Rainier, *from* LONDON,

The following ASSORTMENT OF

Jewellery and Hard-Ware,

From the MAKERS, viz.

SILVER, Princes Metal, Steel, and Brass-mounted Guns and Pistols;

Silver and plated Eagle-headed and plain-handled Cutteaux-de-Chasse;

Silk and Morocco Belts for Ditto;

Table Knives and Forks of all Sorts, from 30*s.* to 30*l.* per Dozen;

Childrens Ditto;

Come Ditto with Ivory Hefts and Blades;

Fine cast and common Razors;

Gentlemen's fine Razor-Cases, complete;

Barlow's fine Convex Pen-Knives;

Common Ditto of all Sorts;

Gentlemens Pocket Ditto;

Marooning or Roll Ditto;

Cutteau Ditto of all Sorts;

Cucumber-Butters;

Ditto to cut Cheese for toasting;

Brass and Steel Nut-Crakers;

Fine high-polished Steel Snuffers and Stands, pierced and plain;

Fine Steel, and Princes Metal Snuffers and Pans;

Princes Mettal and Brass Candlesticks, of the newest Patterns;

Plated Ditto;

A large and fashionable Assortment of Plated Buckles, on Copper, Steel, and Iron;

Some fine Macearoni Ditto;

A large Assortment of handsome Pinchbeck and Metal Buckles, of all Sizes, Wholesale and Retail;

Fine Mourning Ditto of all Sorts;

Labelled and flowered Paper Bottle Stands;

Japanned Ditto;

Very curious open-work Ditto, japanned;

Ebony and plated Ink-Stands;

Plated and Ebony Cruet Ditto, with Cruets;

Paper and japanned Quadrille Dishes;

Bread Trays, and Knife Ditto;

London Pound and Blanket Pins, Needles and Fish-Hooks, Wholesale and Retale;

Money Scales and Weights;

Scales of all Sorts;

German and common Flutes;

Army, Concert, and common Fifes and Hautboys;

Reeds for Ditto;

Bassoon Reeds;

Violins and Cases, with spare Bows and Bridges, and Hair for Bows;

Plated Spurs of all Sorts;

Steel-spring and common Ditto;

Green Silk Purses;

Cane and Watch Strings;

Pocket-Books of all Sorts, with and without Instruments;

Ladies fine Etwee-Cases, some of Tortoise-shell, inlaid with Gold and Silver in Flowers;

Snuff-Boxes and Toothpick Cases of the same;

Beautiful Filligree Ditto, both papered and enamelled, of various Sorts and Figures;

Entire new Pattern high-polished Ladies and Gentlemens Steel Watch-Chains;

Sundry other Sorts of Ditto;

Canes, with Gold, Silver, and Gilt Heads, some with Swords in the Head;

Ivory and Bullet-headed Ditto;

Crab-Tree and Hazel Sticks;

Smelling-Bottles of all Sorts;

Ladies Turtle shell Pole and opening Combs and Cases;

Ivory and Horn Ditto of all Sorts;

Some of the finest Gaffs for Cocks, ever imported;

Lancets in Cases;

Cork-Screws of all Sorts;

Labelled Corks, and enamelled Labels;

Silver, Ivory, and Bone Nutmeg-Graters;

Tambour Needles with Ivory Handles;

Gold and Silver Thread and Spangles for Tambour Work;

Ivory Vices, with Reels, and some with Pincushions;

Silver, Plated, Steel and Copper Pencil-Cases;

Pencil Cases, and Pencils;

Ladies Scissars, from 5*s.* to 35*s.* a Pair;

Plated Bridle-Bitts and Stirrups;

Temple and Bow Spectacles and Cases, of all Prices;

Reading Glasses;

Mahogany and Shagreen Knife-Cases;

Gold, Silver, and Pinchbeck Seals, of the newest Patterns;

Ladies Trinkets;

Ditto Stone Shoe-Buckles and Stay-Hooks;

Knee and Stock Stone Buckles;

Silver Shoe, Knee, and Stock Ditto;

Childrens Clasps;

Moco, Garnet, and Crystal Sleeve-Buttons, set in Gold;

Plain Ditto;

A neat Assortment of Stone Rings;

Paste, Marcasite and Wax Ear Rings (but more expected in the next Vessels;)

A neat Assortment of mourning Ear-Rings;

Hair Sprigs and Pins;

Paste Ditto of the newest Patterns;

Plain Gold and Garnet Hair Lockets, and Stone Crosses;

Childrens Gold Neck Lockets, and Coral Necklaces;

Ladies and Gentlemens Garnet Breast-Buckles;

Gentlemens plain Gold and Foil Stone Ditto;

Plain Silver, Stone, and gilt Sleeve Buttons;

Garnet Ear-Rings;

Bobs and Wires, set in Gold;

Tambour Hat Bands;

Buttons and Loops, both Gold and Silver;

Sets of fine Water-Colours for Drawing, ready prepared, Thirty in a Set;

Indian Ink;

Leaf Gold and Pencils,

&c. &c. &c.

With a Number of other Articles too tedious to enumerate, and shall soon receive another large Assortment of Jewellery Articles from London, the Arrival of which he shall take Care to inform his Friends and the Public of.—In the mean Time, he returns them his most grateful Thanks for their past Favours, and earnestly solicits for a Continuance of their Custom; and assures them, that as he gets all his Articles directly from the Makers, that none in this Province, *can*, or *shall*, sell on lower Terms than he will: Indeed his former Sales, he hopes, have already convinced his Customers, that he sells as cheap as any other of the Trade, and declares upon his Word, that his Articles are not in the least inferior to theirs, though several of them are much under their Prices.—He likewise now takes the Liberty of informing his Friends and Customers, that he has engaged to pay those he has his Goods from, punctually once a Year, therefore hopes his Customers will not think him unreasonable in requesting annual Payments from them; for unless they enable him to keep up his Credit at Home, it will be impossible for him to supply them on the low Terms he means to do.

N. B. He desires those who intend to frequent his Shop, to take Notice, that it is situated in *Broad-Street*, at the *very* Corner of *Union-Street*, and thinks it necessary to inform the Public of this Particular, in order that they may not mistake *his* Shop; for a Person, in the same Business, has placed himself in one, the next Door to him; whose Views in so doing are obvious.

To be LET,

THE Plantation and Ferry on *Cooper-River*, not Six Miles from *Charles-Town*, commonly called SCOTT'S FERRY.

BARNARD BEEKMAN.

Begs Leave to inform the Public and his

THAT he proposes entering into the FACTORAGE BUSINESS in ... he has many Country Friends, who have repeatedly ... their Friendship, if placed in any way in the ... leads him now to offer himself in that Way, ... he shall be able to transact any Business ... well, and on as sure a Footing, as any Person ... having lived amongst the Trading Part upwards ...

Such of his Friends as please to favour him ... their Crops, or any Part thereof, &c. may depend ... study their Interest as his own, and their Favours will be ... gratefully acknowledged.

N. B. He will keep his Counting-House at his Store, ... Messrs. MANSELL & CORBETT'S, in *Tradd-Street*, ... will constantly keep a general Assortment of ... &c. &c. as before advertised.

August 4th, 2773.

To be SOLD

At the usual Place in CHARLES-TOWN,

On *Tuesday* the 14*th* of *September*

At TWELVE o'Clock in the Forenoon

A Valuable LOT of LAND in *King-Street*, fronting a Street that runs through *Carolina* Society's Land to the BAY, containing *King-Street* Fifty-two Feet, and One Hundred and ... Feet five Inches in Depth, with Two good Dwelling-Houses thereon, one of them a Two-story House, Thirty-seven Feet by Nineteen, raised on a Brick Foundation of Eight Feet from the Ground, with a Piazza on the South Side and ... containing Six good Rooms, Two of which are on a Ground Floor,—the Whole built of the very best Material, and genteely finished.

The other is also a Two-story House, Thirty-four Feet by Seventeen, with a Piazza on the West End, and raised the same Height from the Ground as the other; containing Four good Rooms, and Two on a Ground Floor, plainly finished.

Any Person inclinable to purchase at, or before the Day of Sale, may view the Premises, and be informed of the Conditions, by applying to JOHN FULLERTON, or the Subscriber on the Premises.

ALEXANDER ADAMSON.

To be SOLD by public Auction,

At the Vendue-House in CHARLES-TOWN,

On Thursday *the* 16*th of* September *Inst.*

Precisely at TWELVE *o'Clock.*

FIVE Hundred Acres of Land in *Berkley* County, bounding North on Land of *Peter Sinkler*, ... *Ravenel*, and *René Richbourgh*, West on Land laid out, ... on Land of *Peter Oliver*'s, East on Land of *Joseph Willing* ... and *René Richbourgh*, at which Time the Plat and Grant will be produced.

N. B. Any person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, may apply at the PRINTING-OFFICE on the BAY, next the EXCHANGE.

For SALE by private Contract

And may be taken Possession of in February *next*,

A Plantation or Tract of Land on *Jehossee* Island, containing Two Hundred Acres, adjoining Lands of *Mrs. Stoutenburgh*, *Edward Fenwicke*, Esq; *Thomas Ladson*, and *Mr. Abraham Waight*; the greatest Part choice Rice Land, the Remainder fit for Provisions or Indigo. If required, a reasonable Credit will be given, on Interest, and approved Security. Apply to

WILLIAM HORT

To be SOLD,

FIVE Hundred and Fifty Acres of good Rice, Indico, and Corn Land, situated in St. *Peter*'s Parish, *Granville* County; about Forty Acres of which are under good Fences.—There are on the Premises some Buildings, made with Logs, &c. with many other Conveniences, which may serve for a Family to reside in, till better Buildings are erected; there is also a Frame for a Grist Mill made out of Lightwood Trees, and a large Dam, about Half completed; in the Middle of the said Land, there is another Dam, about 70 Yards long, which will overflow 100 Acres, so that both Dams, when completed, will easily overflow all the low Land. There are likewise near One Thousand Fruit Trees of different Kinds, already planted, and are all of the best Sorts, being brought from the Northward.

The above Land is situated about fourteen Miles from *Coosawhatchie* Bridge, on the same Waters; is about ten Miles from a Landing on *Savannah* River, called the Two Sisters, and convenient to several good Landings for the *Georgia* Markets, and has an excellent Range for Cattle, Hogs, &c. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may apply, on the Premises, to

WILLIAM RAINES.

To be SOLD reasonably,

At PRIVATE SALE,

A Lot of Land in *Colleton*'s Square,

Very pleasantly situated, containing Ninety Feet in Front, and One Hundred Feet in Depth;—Two good Lots may be made of it, if thought too large for one.

Enquire of JOHN-GABRIEL GUIGNARD.

To be LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

Mr. *Horry*'s House in *Queen-Street*,

Lately occupied by the CHIEF-JUSTICE.

Enquire of THOMAS JONES

THE Owners of several GOATS that frequent my Stables, have hereby *Notice*, That unless they fetch them away, within *Twenty* Days from the Date hereof, they will be killed or sold.

Aug. 27, 1773. BENJAMIN SIMONS.

FOUND, *by a Negro Boy*,

A Piece of GOLD

The Owner may recover the same, on describing it, and paying for this Advertisement.—Apply to

DAVID WILLIAMS

TO BE SOLD at private Sale,
SEVERAL PIPES
OF
Lisbon & York Madera WINES,
Of an excellent Quality, and near *Four* Years old.
In Order to close the Sales, they will be sold *very cheap*, and a reasonable Credit allowed.
Also, A great Variety of fashionable Silks,
To be SOLD at *Eight* and an *Half* for *One*, CASH.
ROGER SMITH.

This desires all those indebted to the late Partnership of THOMAS-LOUGHTON & ROGER SMITH; the Estates of JOHN MACKENZIE, and ANDREW RUTLEDGE, deceased, and the Co-partnership of COX & PROSSER, late of Stoney Creek, immediately to discharge their respective Accounts, otherwise they will positively be sued, as no longer Indulgence will be allowed.

JUST OPENED,
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
White, green, and blue Negro Cloth
AND
DUFFILS,
Of an extraordinary good Width and Quality, purchased from the Manufactory, with sundry Articles arrived by the *Live Oak*, Capt. *Lundberry*, from BRISTOL;—which will be sold as CHEAP as at any Store in this Province,
By JAMES WAKEFIELD.

John & Richard Thompson,
Beg Leave to acquaint their Friends and the Public,
THAT they have taken the Livery-Stables in *Meeting-Street*, at present occupied by Mr. THOMAS ADAMSON, and shall enter them the 15th Instant.—They have engaged a large Quantity of Corn, Fodder, &c. for the Accommodation of Horses, belonging to either Town or Country Gentlemen; who may depend on the utmost Care being always taken of the Horses entrusted to them; and flatter themselves, that their Knowledge and Assiduity in managing those they may be favoured with, will entitle them to the Encouragement they now solicit for, and are determined to make their Charges as *reasonable* as possible.
Richard Thompson lived Eight Years in the Capacity of a Groom, with the late *Charles Pelham*, Esq; of *Lincolnshire*, and flatters himself that his Experience in Horses, and their different Disorders, will give Satisfaction to those Gentlemen who may please to employ them in that Way.
They purpose opening a TAVERN at the above Place, and have laid in a Quantity of all Sorts of good Liquors,—where Country Gentlemen and others, may spend on always meeting with good Entertainment and civil Usage, from
Their humble Servants,
John & Richard Thompson.
N. B. A good ORDINARY every Sunday.

JANE THOMSON,
MILLINER,
Sole DEALER and separate TRADER,
RETURNS her grateful Thanks to her Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and begs leave to inform them, that she has removed from *Tradd-street* to *Old Church-street*, next Door to Mr. SARAZIN, Silversmith, where she has a neat Assortment of Goods, suitable for her Business, and will be much obliged to her former Customers for a Continuance of their Commands, and by a steady Attention to their Orders, she hopes to give Satisfaction to all who are pleased to employ her.
N. B. She expects a large and neat Assortment of MILLINARY from LONDON soon.

BOOTH, Coach-Painter,
RETURNS his most grateful Acknowledgments to the Public in general, for the Favours he has received in that Branch, but not finding sufficient Employment in it, he intends, for the future, to carry on the Business of
House-Painting, in Town and Country;
And, as he was First bred to that Business, hopes he will be able to give entire Satisfaction to those who shall be pleased to employ him, as he will not trust to Negroes (which is too common) to perform the finishing Part of the Business that he may be favoured with the Execution of.
N. B. Two smart Negro Boys are wanted as Apprentices.

Notice is hereby given,
TO those indebted to PETER COSTIELL, of *Jacksonsburgh*, Saddler, that I have an Assignment of all his Book-Debts, which are lodged in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD CHITCH, in *Jacksonsburgh*, who has a Power from me to receive the same, and give Discharges.
Such Accompts as are not paid by the *First* of *October* next will then be sued for, without further Notice.
July 14, 1773. MILES BREWTON.

To be SOLD,
A very likely *Indian* BOY and GIRL;
They both speak *English*, and in the Space of a Year or Two, if properly managed, would be as good House Servants as any in Town. The only Reason the Owner intends to dispose of them is, because there are no Slaves allowed by LAW in *England*. Enquire at the Printing-Office on the *Bay*, near the *Exchange*.

STRAYED into my Pasture, the 15th Instant,
A Chesnut GELDING, Fourteen Hands and an Inch high, undocked, branded on the off Shoulder TF 2, the TF a one, with a Flower-de-Luce, up-side down, joining the Bottom; and on the near Buttock with a Rose.
The Owner must prove his Property, before
RICHARD-BOHUN BAKER.

Have imported by Captain ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,
Their ANNUAL SUPPLY
OF
White and coloured PLAINS;
Which they will dispose of on very reasonable Terms,
At their COMPTING-HOUSE on the BAY.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the ST. HELENA, *Captain* ARTHAR, *from* BRISTOL,
STRIP'D DUFFILS,
AND
White and coloured PLAINS,
Of an exceeding good Quality,
To be SOLD remarkably CHEAP,
At our Store in JACKSONBURGH,
JOHN TUNNO & Comp.

SELLING OFF,
At EIGHT for ONE CASH, or EIGHT and an HALF for ONE on Credit to the First of *January* next,
At the Subscribers Store on the BAY,
Their large & complete Assortment
OF
DRY GOODS;
Consisting of such Articles as are usually imported into this Province:
Which are all FRESH, being but lately imported.
JAMIESON, SIMONS, & Co.

A PARCEL of exceeding good
MADERA WINE,
Just imported in the Brigt. UNION, Captain NORTH, from *Madera*, to be SOLD for Cost and Charges,
By MILES BREWTON.

For SALE by private Contract,
Two Town Lots, contiguous,
Pleasantly situated in JACKSONBOROUGH,
ON which are a good Dwelling-House, with Stables for Eight Horses, a new Kitchen, and all other necessary Out-Buildings, with a good Spring of Water.
Also, *To be SOLD*, CHEAP,
A well toned HARPSICHORD.
Apply to JAMES WILSON,
Wine-Merchant, on the *Bay*.
WANTED,
A furnished Dining-Room and Bed-Chamber.

To be LETT,
And may be entered on immediately,
Two well situated TENEMENTS,
In CHALMERS's ALLEY.
Enquire of SAMUEL GREVILLE,
Or at the PRINTING-OFFICE on the *Bay*, near the *Exchange*.

Fifty Pounds Reward.
WHEREAS on *Monday* Night the 23d Instant, about *Nine* o'Clock, the House of the Subscriber, at *Ashley-River*, in St. *Andrew's* Parish, was forcibly entered by two Men, one a tall slim made Person, the other thick and short, of a swarthy Complexion, with a bushy Head of Hair, who robbed me of Four Half-Johanneses, Thirty Dollars, a Ten Pounds Bill, some small Silver, and sundry Papers, likewise a Silver Watch with a China Dial Plate, that opens with a Pin at the End of the Key, Maker's Name Peter Newton, No. 358; a neat Steel-mounted Gun, almost new, Maker's Name Parkes, and three Silver Tea Spoons. Whoever will apprehend either of them, shall on Conviction, receive a Reward of FIFTY Pounds Currency.
THOMAS MELLICHAMP.
August 24*th*, 1773.

To be Lett, or Sold at private Sale,
The FOLLOWING, belonging to the Estate of
WILLIAM BAMPFEILD, *deceased*,
TWO TENEMENTS in St. *Michael's Alley*, each having Six good Rooms, besides Garret Rooms, and a large dry Cellar.
A pleasant SEAT in *Christ-Church* Parish, fronting *Rebellion-Road*, and in full View of the Town. The House is almost new, and very commodious.
A LOT at the West End of *Tradd-Street*, Sixty Feet in Front, and about Three Hundred and Seventy Feet deep, joining that of *Thomas Ferguson*, Esq; in as pleasant a Situation as any in CHARLES-TOWN.
Also, TWO CANOES to be sold very reasonably; one of which is reckoned as good a one as any in Town, and was lately bought for 300l. The other is a small one. Enquire of
REBECCA BAMPFEILD, *Executrix*.
JAMES LAURENS, *Executor*.

STRAYED *or* STOLEN,
From JAMES HAY's *Pasture, the* Twenty-Sixth *of* May *last*,
A dark Roan HORSE,
Fourteen Hands high, well made, branded on the near Buttock T 3, and on the near Shoulder T. Any Person taking up the said Horse, shall receive FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward, and all reasonable Charges, on Delivery of him to me; and if stolen, FIFTY POUNDS for the Horse and Thief; to be paid on Conviction of said Thief.
Jeffery's Creek, *June the* 1*st*, 1773. Joseph Gourly.

Have just imported, in the Pallas, *Captain* Turner, *from* LONDON,
A large Assortment of GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching Season.
THEY have also just received from *Philadelphia*, superfine FLOUR in Kegs;—Butter, Milk, and Water BREAD;—EARTHENWARE, &c. All which will be sold on the most *reasonable Terms*, at their Store at BACON BRIDGE.
N. B. They expect, by the first Vessels from BRISTOL, white, blue, and green PLAINS, and striped DUFFILS; with a general Assortment of IRONMONGERY.

Dupont, Brewton, & Comp.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Their white and coloured Plains,
By the Ship CHARMING-SALLY, *Captain* FORTUNE, *from* BRISTOL,
Which, with their Assortment on Hand, lately imported, will be sold on the most reasonable Terms,
At their Store in TRADD-STREET.
N. B. A handsome *London* made Chariot and Phaeton, with Harness, complete, to be sold for *prime Cost*.

To be SOLD, at public Vendue,
On *Thursday* the 30th of *September* next,
At the usual Place in CHARLES-TOWN, *at* 12 *o'Clock*,
Two valuable Tracts of LANDS,
Adjoining to each other;
CONTAINING in the Whole 1900 Acres, Seven Hundred of which is esteemed very good Rice Land, lying in ST. HELENA Parish, about Ten Miles to COOSAWHATCHIE Bridge, it being an entire inland Tract, no Ways hazardous to any Freshes, yet has several Branches that would answer to make very good Reserves of Back-Water.—These Two Tracts would answer a great Planter very well for Two good Plantations.
Credit will be given to the 1st of *January* next, paying Interest and giving Security if required;——Further Particulars of the Plats, and proper Recommendations of the Lands, are to be seen in the Hands of the Subscriber.
Any Person willing to purchase before the Day of Sale, may apply to JACOB VALK.

Notice is hereby again given,
TO all the Persons indebted to either the Estates of THOMAS-LOUGHTON SMITH, Esq; deceased, or Mr. JOSEPH PICKERING, deceased (especially those who have neglected paying up the Interest on their Bonds and Notes) that the Subscriber requests they will settle with him by the 1st of *October* next, and be more punctual in Future.
August 31*st*, 1773. GEORGE INGLIS.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,
On FRIDAY the 1st of *October* next,
ALL the Personal Estate of Mr. WILLIAM HULL, late of Prince *George's* Parish, *Winyah*, deceased, consisting of about FIFTY valuable SLAVES;—amongst which are Coopers, Sawyers, House-Wenches, and handy Boys and Girls;—the Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, and Plantation-Tools, &c.—Also, Two Boats, one of which will carry 30 or 40 Barrels of Rice; the other is a good Rowing-Boat.
The Conditions of the Sale are, all Sums under *Twenty Pounds* to be Cash, and for all above, Credit to the *First* of *January*, 1774, with Interest from the Day of Sale, and approved Security, if required.—The Property not to be altered until the Terms are complied with.
GEORGE EVANS, *Acting-Executor*.

THE Creditors of the Estate of Mr. JOHN MARLEY, deceased, are desired to send in attested Accompts; and those indebted thereto, to make immediate Payment, to either of the Subscribers, or Mr. GEORGE SHEED, in whose Hands the Books of Accompts are lodged.
GEORGE WOOD,
PETER BOQUET, jun. } *Executors*.
DANIEL CANNON,

To be LETT,
And may be entered on immediately,
The Subscriber's Front Store and Cellar,
Situated in BROAD-STREET.
Enquire of SIMON TUFTS.

For SALE, by private Contract,
Sundry large and valuable Lots of Land,
In HARLESTON.
The Situation of which is well known to be as pleasant and airy as any in CHARLES-TOWN. Apply to
EDWARD HARLESTON,
JOHN HARLESTON,
ISAAC HARLESTON, or
THOMAS CORBETT.

TAKEN UP, on the 9th Instant,
A Large CANOW,
Twenty-four Feet long, and about Three Feet and an Half wide.—The Owner, on proving the Property, and paying the Expence of advertising, &c. may have it again, by applying to the Subscriber, on Board the Scooner *Jenny*, at *Mr. Gadsden's* Wharf. CHARLES BLINSTON.

TOLLED before me, by MOSES THOMSON, a grey HORSE, about Twelve Hands high, Nine Years old, branded on his mounting Buttock like ⊎, with a Stroke across the Middle. *Likewise*,
By WILLIAM TUCKER, a dark Bay Yearling HORSE COLT, with an Under-Keel in the left Ear, both undocked and unbranded.——The Owners of the above Strays, must prove the Property before me, at CAMDEN.
EDMUND COSSENS, J. P.

JAMAICA RUM,

Fit for immediate USE,

In Puncheons, Hogſheads, & Porter Caſks,

GRENADA, Barbados, and Northward RUM, in Puncheons; Coffee of an extraordinary good Quality in Bags, from 40 to 150 Pounds Weight, Ditto in Barrels, inferior; Earl *Cable*, *Bridport*, and *Kirkham* Sail Cloth, Sewing Twine; Anchors and Grapnals of different Sizes; *Philadelphia* ſuperfine Flour, Ship Bread; Bar Iron of all Sizes, and a few Pipes of Old *Vidonia* WINE,

To be SOLD,

By SHIRLEY & PRICE.

Who have for SALE,

Indian Corn, & *Northward* Oats.

A Conſignment of GOODS,

CONSISTNG OF

WHITE and green Plains, ſtriped Duffils, Flannels, *German* Serges, Broad Cloths, Whitneys, *Bath* Coating, embolſed Serges, Hoes and Axes, Nails, Frying Pans, Saws; an Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Paints, Lead, Shot, Hats, Calamancoes, Shalloons, Cloaks, Cardinals, Guns, Earthen and Tin Ware, Saddlery, Pins, Breeches Patterns, Shoes, Pipes, Cards, Sieves, Pewter, Glaſs Ware, and Iron Pots,—juſt received from *London*, and never yet expoſed for Sale, to be SOLD by the Package in Part, or the Whole, at *Coſt* and *Charges*, by

SHIRLEY & PRICE.

JUST IMPORTED,

And are now ſelling CHEAP,

By William & Jacob Milligan,

At their STORE on ROWAND's *Wharf*,

BEST New-York Madera Wine, Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India and Northward Rum, Old Nantz Brandy, Cherry Bounce, Loaf and brown Sugar, Saltpetered Hams, Flour and Biſcuit in Kegs, Soap in Boxes, Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, Starch, Felt Hats, Queen's Ware, refined Iron, Butter in Firkins, *Turlington's* genuine Balſam, *Bateman's* Drops, *Stoughton's* Elixir, and ſundry other Articles.

They have to LETT,

An excellent CELLAR and TWO STORES,

At the lower End of BROAD-STREET.

JOHN VINYARD,

Leather Dreſſer, Breeches Maker, & Glover,

At his Shop in TRADD-STREET,

MAKES Breeches of two or three different Colours, which ſuit extremely well for Common Wear or for Waiting-Boys, alſo Gloves of the beſt Kinds.—He likewiſe makes Boot-Straps that will not ſtain the Breeches, which thoſe that are made of tanned Leather will frequently do, and others to wear underneath the Breeches—Merchants and others may have Skins dreſſed for Exportation, after the Indian Manner, on very reaſonable Terms.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen, &c. who have already been pleaſed to favour him with their Cuſtom, and hopes, that his Punctuality in executing their Orders, the Neatneſs of his Work, and the Reaſonableneſs of his Charges, will entitle him to their future Favours.

The SUBSCRIBER

Has juſt imported, in the Brigt. CHARLES-TOWN PACKET, *Captain* SAMUEL WRIGHT, *from* PHILADELPHIA,

FLINT Corn, Northward Oats, Lewis's ſuperfine Flour in Barrels, Half Barrels, and Kegs; Ship and Pilot Bread; Kegs of Milk and Water Bread; Rum in Hogſheads and Quarter Caſks; Loaf Sugar, &c. &c. to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store on *Beale's* Wharf.

JOSEPH ATKINSON.

To be SOLD,

A ſenſible, healthy, young Negro Woman,

PLANTATION BORN;

With a CHILD, five Weeks old, ſo that ſhe is fit either for a Wet-Nurſe or Houſhold Buſineſs.—Enquire at the Printing-Office on the Bay, near the *Exchange*.

To be SOLD,

Eleven Prime, Healthy, Young,

NEW NEGROES,

JUST ARRIVED;

Fine Muſcovado Sugar in Hogſheads;

Old Vidonia and Fyal WINE,

In Pipes and Quarter Caſks;

Alſo, A few Hogſheads of TOBACCO,

By Alexander Gillon & Co.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A complete Waiting MAN,

Who can be recommended for his Honeſty, Sobriety, and Diligence.—He is ſold for no Fault. Enquire at the Printing-Office on the *Bay*, near the *Exchange*.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber,

A Negro BOY, named *Bretbort*,

About Four Feet Seven Inches high; had on when he went away, a ſtriped Home-ſpun Jacket, and ſhort Trowſers, has no Country Marks, and talks very good Engliſh.——Whoever takes up the ſaid Boy, and will deliver him to me, or to Mr. JAMES FALLOWS, on the *Bay*, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR Reward, and all reaſonable Charges.—And, whoever harbours or entertains ſaid Negro, may depend on being proſecuted, as far as the Law will allow, by

EDWARD HAWKINS.

N. B. He has Three or Four white Specks on his upper Lip, ſeemingly occaſioned by a Scald.

JAMES WILSON,

At his Store and Wine Cellar on the Bay,

HAS FOR SALE,

London particular Madera WINE,

Six Years old—warranted Genuine.

London, New-York, & Carolina Madera,

Some FOUR Years old.

Red and white Port, Mountain, Sherry, Frontiniac } Wine. { Claret, Old Hock, and Liſbon,

Old Jamaica, Weſt India & Northward Rum;

Old Brandy—Gin in Caſes—Arrack;

And ſome excellent CHERRY BRANDY,

Made with the beſt Materials.

Caſk and Bottle London Porter;

Taunton Ale, Briſtol Beer, and beſt Herefordſhire Cyder—Liquors of the very beſt Kind—and a few Caſes of Pickles, fit for private Families—Engliſh white Wine Vinegar, in Caſks and Jugs—a few fine Double Glouceſter Cheeſe.—Genuine Straſburgh Snuff, at One Dollar per Pound.—Empty Quart Bottles—and one, two, three, and four Gallon Stone Jugs; which he will ſell either WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on the loweſt Terms.

For CASH *he will allow* Five per Cent. *for all above* £10.

MANSELL & CORBETT,

Have juſt imported in the Ship CAROLINA, JOHN BESNARD, Maſter, *from* LONDON,

A QUANTITY OF

Cottons, Callicoes, & printed Linens;

Checks, Gauzes, and other Goods,

Which they will SELL, at EIGHT *for* ONE.

WANTED, on Intereſt,

Fourteen Hundred Pounds *Currency*,

For which the moſt undeniable Security will be given. Enquire at the Printing-Office on the BAY, near the *Exchange*.

BOWEN's Patent SAGO,

So much and generally eſteemed in the ROYAL NAVY and the AFRICAN TRADE,

As an Antiſcorbutic, and the only Cure for the Flux,

Sold by Z. KINGSLEY,

At his Store in BEDON's-ALLEY.

ITS Uſes are ſo well known, as to need no Recommendation, being approved of by the Royal Society, the Royal College of Phyſicians, and the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.——Its good Effects are likewiſe vouched by Captain COOKE, of His Majeſty's Ship *Endeavour*, Mr. BANKES and Dr. SOLANDER, during their Voyage round the World in the ſame Ship, as appears by their Report ſince their Return.

Likewiſe, To be SOLD at the ſame Place,

BOWEN's Patent SOY.

For SALE, by private Contract,

Any Time between this and the 30*th of* September *next*,

THAT well known pleaſant airy HOUSE and LOT, at the Upper End of *Broad-Street*, adjoining the Honourable *Rawlins Lowndes*, Eſq; containing Ninety Feet Front on *Broad ſtreet*, and One Hundred and Sixty on *Mazyck ſtreet*, now occupied by the Subſcriber.—The Houſe is built with Brick; is Three Stories high, with a good dry Cellar, Kitchen, &c.—The Situation is ſo well known as to need no further Deſcription, only that, it may be divided into Two excellent Lots, and ſold ſeparate, if required by the Purchaſer.

The Lot where the Houſe ſtands on, contains Forty-eight Feet Front on *Broad-ſtreet*, and One Hundred and Sixty Feet on *Mazyck-ſtreet*: The next that adjoins to it contains Forty-four Feet on *Broad ſtreet*, and One Hundred and Sixty deep, adjoining the Hon. *Rawlins Lowndes's* Land.

Whoever it may ſuit to purchaſe the Lot with the Houſe, &c. muſt pay One Thouſand Pounds Currency down, on the Delivery of the Titles;—and for the Remainder of the Purchaſe-Money, Credit may be had for any Number of Years, not exceeding *five*, on giving undeniable Security, paying Intereſt, and that yearly, and punctually when it becomes due.—Enquire of JEREMIAH THEUS.

N. B. If not ſold at *private Sale*, on or before the abovementioned Day, it will then be ſold at *public Vendue*, at the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN.

To be SOLD by private Contract,

A TRACT of LAND, containing fifteen Hundred Acres, being a Moiety of a Tract of Three Thouſand Acres, granted in the Year 1763, and is a *Carolina* Grant to *William Harvey*, Eſq; ſituate on the South ſide of the River *Alatamaha*, within a few Miles of *Darien*.—It contains a large Body of very valuable River-Tide Swamp, ſome back Swamp, and ſome very well timbered Pine Land.

Alſo, A Tract of Five Hundred Acres, ſituate between the Rivers *Medway* and *New-Port*, on a Southern Branch of *Medway* River, granted in the Year 1756 to *Edmund Tannat*, Eſq; deceaſed.—It contains a conſiderable Quantity of very good Swamp, ſome Oak and Hickory, and Pine Land, and would make an excellent Rice Plantation. Apply in *Charles-Town*, to ALEXANDER ROSE, Eſq; or Mr. ALEXANDER HOGG, or in *Savannah*, to JOHN HUME.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber's Paſture, near *Gooſe-Creek* Bridge, in the Night of *Tueſday* the Twentieth Day of *July* laſt, a Strawberry roan HORSE, about Fourteen Hands and an Half high, with a black Mane and Tail, and black Legs; branded on the near Buttock PR, and on the mounting Shoulder with the Bottom of a Bar Stirrup-Iron.—Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe to the Subſcriber, near the ſaid Bridge, ſhall receive a Reward of TEN POUNDS Currency;—if ſtolen, upon Conviction of the Offender, a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS Currency.

JAMES HARRISON.

SIR,

I CONCEIVE it to be my indiſpenſable Duty, whenever any Thing is publiſhed, tending to depreciate the Value, or injure the Reputation of CAROLINA INDICO, without any juſt Cauſe, to point out its Fallacy, whether it originated from Miſinformation, Deſign, or Accident.

And therefore, I muſt take upon me to remark, upon a Letter of the 29th of May, inſerted in Mr. WELLS's Paper of the 13th Inſtant,

1ſt. That the Oyſter-Shell Lime uſed in this Province, in the making of Indico, is not only of ſufficient Strength, but preferable to Stone Lime.

2dly. That more than one Trial was made of your Lime, ſo much to the Coſt of the Planter, that above One Hundred Vats of Indico have been ſpoiled by the Experiment: For

3dly. That the Indico made with Stone Lime, proved to be a hard flinty Blue or ſhining Copper, 30 per Cent. inferior to the Mellow Kind made in the uſual Way, which, though it does not look ſo well, is certainly the right Dyer's Indico. The Inferiority I aſſert upon fair Trials by me made.

4thly. That you ſeem to aſſert too much, when you ſay, "CAROLINA INDICO is ſo far from growing better, that a "Pound of the beſt Spaniſh Flora will yield as much Color "as Twenty-four Pounds of ſome lately imported from the "Province."

Give me Leave to tell you Sir, That ſuch an Aſſertion does not clearly appear to be meant to ſerve either the Maker or Exporter of CAROLINA INDICO. If it can be true, it muſt have been common Fig Blue (one Pound of which contains about one Ounce of real Indico) ſent Home purpoſely to impoſe on the Ignorant, or to ſerve ſome other more baſe Purpoſe.

If you would acquit yourſelf from any Suſpicion of an unworthy Deſign, it will be eaſy for you to declare, to Meſſrs. WRAXALL, HALL, & Co. or Meſſrs. NEUFVILLE & ROLLESTON, Merchants in Briſtol, at what Stores, and from and whom it was bought: For,

I do aver (and my long Experience in Dyes will juſtify me in it) that I have never met with any CAROLINA INDICO ſo very bad: And, that the true Value of ſuch Indico, the Produce of this Province, as I have garbled, aſſorted and ſealed, is in the following Proportion; when the beſt French or Spaniſh ſells at 7*s.* the Pound, viz.

CAROLINA,	Firſt Sort, is worth	—	5*s.* 9*d.*
	Second,	— —	4*s.* 2*d.*
	Third,	— —	2*s.* 9*d.*

I will add, that of one Pound if a certain Root, which will open the Pores inſtead of binding them, is thrown into a Vat, the Difference between the CAROLINA and Foreign Indico will ſcarce be perceptible, or worth mentioning. Of this Root I have deſired Meſſrs. WRAXALL & Co. to deliver you a Pound, as well as to diſtribute ſome among ſuch other Dyers as ſhall appear to them to merit the Diſcovery of ſuch a Secret.

To give you the beſt Opportunity of proving, whether you are really friendly to the Culture of Britiſh Colony Indico; and alſo to convince you, that I deſire no more than that the Indico of this Province may have a fair Chance or Trial for its Reputation, the Gentlemen above mentioned will alſo deliver you, in my Name, Seven Pounds and an Half of my Firſt Sort, the ſame Quantity of my Second, and alſo of my Third, that you may have its comparative Value, with the beſt French or Spaniſh, duly aſcertained—After which, I would beg you to make a Declaration thereof before the Worſhipful Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Briſtol, and then deliver the ſame to my Correſpondents there, to be tranſmitted hither, for Publication.

If you will do ſo much, I ſhall then have a more favourable Opinion of your Publications than I have hitherto entertained, and will remain, Sir,

Your Friend and humble Servant,

CHARLES-TOWN, *Aug.* 16*th*, 1773. } MOSES LINDO.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, MAY 30, 1773.

WHEREAS His Majeſty, by his Order in Council, dated at ST. JAMES's, the 7th Day of *April*, 1773, has been pleaſed to ſignify, That, having taken into his Royal Conſideration, the Juſtice and Expediency of ſubjecting the Grantees of LANDS in his Colonies and Plantations in *America*, to other Conditions than thoſe at preſent preſcribed in the Inſtructions given to His Majeſty's Governors in the ſaid Plantations; and that the Authority for granting Lands, contained in the Commiſſions and Inſtructions given to his Majeſty's ſaid Governors, ſhould be further regulated and reſtrained: And, that he had therefore been pleaſed to order, That the Lords Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, ſhould take into their immediate Conſideration, the Powers and Authorities contained in the ſaid Commiſſions and Inſtructions, and repreſent unto His Majeſty ſuch Alterations as they ſhall think fit and neceſſary to be made therein. And, that it was his Royal Will and Pleaſure, that in the mean Time, and until His Majeſty's further Pleaſure ſhould be ſignified, that no Warrant of Survey for Land ſhould iſſue, nor any Patent for Land paſs, unleſs to ſuch Commiſſion or Non-Commiſſion Officers or Soldiers, as are intitled to Grants for Lands, by Virtue of His Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, dated the 7th Day of *October*, 1763: I do hereby give *Public Notice* thereof, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

JAMES SIMPSON.

STOLEN or STRAYED from *Charles-Town*,

On THURSDAY *Night, the* 19*th of* Auguſt *laſt*,

A Bay HORSE, with a black Mane and Tail, undocked, with ſome Saddle-Spots on his Back, branded on the mounting Shoulder AG:—*And*, ſome Time before, a black COW, branded on the Buttock WH in one.——TWENTY POUNDS will be given for the former, and FIVE POUNDS for the latter, on being returned to me, in *Charles-Town*.

Sept. 6, 1773. WILLIAM HOPTON.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1773.

AGREEABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Aſſembly of this Province, intituled, "An "ACT, to regulate the PRICE and ASSIZE of BREAD."

I HAVE enquired the Price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* Colonies, to be at SIX POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per Hundred lb. Weight, and *Carolina* Flour at FOUR POUNDS and FIFTEEN SHILLINGS (being both uſed by the Bakers); at which Price the HALF CROWN Loaves muſt weigh as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dr.	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	d.
WHITE,	1	10	8	WHITE,	2	2	0
WHEATEN,	2	7	12	WHEATEN,	3	3	0
HOUSHOLD,	3	5	0	HOUSHOLD,	4	4	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due Notice.

GEORGE SHEED, *Commiſſary-General.*